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LOMEYKO HOLDS PRESS BRIEFING ON NONPROLIFERATION

LD301627 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists at the Soviet Foreign Ministty's Press Center here today was devoted to the conclusion of another round of Soviet-American consultations on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Speaking at the briefing, Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the ministry's Press Department, said that the two countries' delegations exchanged opinions on a wide range of problems related to preventing the emergence of new states possessing nuclear weapons. The sides also discussed preparations for the 1985 conference to review the operation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. An understanding was reached to continue holding consultations on questions regarding the enhancement of the international nuclear-weapons non-proliferation regime.

The Soviet Union attaches exceptional importance to the strengthening of the regime of non-proliferation, Lomeyko noted. He recalled in this connection the words of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin Chernenko who stressed the pressing need of preventing nuclear proliferation in any form: Not to transfer these arms or control over them, not to deploy these arms on the territory of those countries where there are no such arms at present and not to spread the arms race to new spheres, including outer space.

The Soviet Union, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said, has made every effort and will make every effort to achieve these aims. We are of a high opinion of the activities of the IAEA in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons, Lomeyko went on, and attach much importance to making its activities more effective. It would be especially important to achieve a greater effectiveness of IAEA control in the so-called "near-nuclear" states, especially in those which have not acceded to the Nuclear Non-Proliferating Treaty. The Soviet Union is making a big effort to have more states sign the treaty. In this question the USSR strives to cooperate actively with all states-socialist, non-aligned and Western, Vladimir Lomeyko stated.

Answering questions of journalists, Vladimir Lomeyko positively assessed the control system of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), because it is adequate to the volume of the agreements reached. The International Atomic Energy Agency is control in action. Its experience can be used during the realisation of the nuclear disarmament program. The Soviet Union has agreed to put part of its nuclear installations under the IAEA control, the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry said.

Speaking about the role played by the non-proliferation regime in the struggle against the nuclear threat, the Soviet representative said: The consolidation of the non-proliferation regime is one of the most important directions in the struggle against the threat of an outbreak of a nuclear war. The keeping of more states from getting hold of nuclear weapons is a kind of the second front of the struggle against a thermonuclear conflagration.

A question was asked concerning press reports about Israel's readiness to deploy U.S. Pershing II nuclear missiles on its territory. Answering the question, Vladimir Lomeyko said that United Nations resolutions had repeatedly made note of the dangerous character of nuclear ambitions of Israel and the Republic of South Africa. The Soviet Union voted for those resolutions, it shares the concern of the international community over that matter and is resolutely opposed to an increase in the number of states possessing nuclear weapons.

IZVESTIYA Sums Up Briefing

PM031144 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A briefing on questions of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons was held for Soviet and foreign journalists at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 30 November.

V.B. Lomeyko, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Department told the journalists about the latest round of Soviet-American consultations of questions of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet spokesman noted that the Soviet Union attaches exceptional significance to strengthening the nonproliferation regime as an important area of the struggle to eliminate the nuclear danger.

He recalled the statement by Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressing the vital need to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in any form.

The USSR spokesman expressed the hope that joint efforts by states interested in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons will have positive results and will ultimately lead to the nonproliferatin treaty's becoming universal.

PRAVDA Reports on Nonproliferation Talks

PM031031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 84 First Edition p 4 [TASS report: "Soviet-American Consultations on Questions of the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] On November 28-30 a regular round of Soviet-American consultations on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons was held in Moscow. During the consultations, the sides exchanged views on a wide range of problems connected with preventing the emergence of new states possessing nuclear armaments. The sides also discussed questions connected with preparations for the conference on analyzing the effect of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, due to be held in 1985.

Taking part in the consultations from the Soviet side were Chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy A.M. Petrosyants, member of the Board of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ambassador V.F. Petrovskiy, Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy Richard Kennedy, Assistant Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency L. Dunn, Ambassador R. Williamson and high-ranking officials of the corresponding institutions of both countries.

Richard Kennedy was received by USSR First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs G.M. Korniyenko and had a talk with him.

The sides agreed to continue holding consultations on questions connected with consolidating the international regime of nuclear weapons nonproliferation.

ZHUKOV CALLS U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT 'FAILURE'

LD012103 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1415 GMT 1 Dec 84

["Talk" by Yuriy Zhukov]

[Excerpt] Hello there, dear friends. Recently, we saw the 1st anniversary of the date when, having rejected the Soviet Union's far-reaching proposals for the limitation and reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, based on the principles of equality and equal security, the U.S. Administration dragged the first batch of its first-strike missiles -- Pershing II's and cruise missiles -- into the FRG, Britain, and Italy. In doing so, they wrecked the talks which were then underway in Geneva, and made it impossible to renew them. What was the goal of those who conceived and carried out this provocative and, bluntly speaking, adventurist act?

First, they expected -- and openly said so -- that all they had to do was to install in their combat positions the first batteries of missiles targeted on us for the Soviet Union to immediately yield to American diktat and submit to U.S. military superiority. Second, they believed that the mighty antiwar movement in Europe and America, which was acting with increasing vigor and determination, would be discomfited, would lost heart and would cease its activities, which are a significant hindrance to the realization of the U.S. Administration's bellicose designs.

Today, everyone can see that the U.S. Administration's plans have been a failure. The Soviet Union, as it had repeatedly warned, took the necessary retaliatory measures by agreement with our allies, and averted U.S. military superiority. The antiwar movement not only did not abate, but, quite the reverse, it stepped up its campaign. Throughout the whole year, mighty antimissile, antinuclear demonstrations have wave after wave, swept the whole world, from Tokyo to Bonn, from Paris to Washington and San Francisco. And, acting in solidarity with their foreign comrades-in-arms, Soviet peace campaigners have been conducting large-scale actions against the nuclear arms race in a most active manner.

COMMENTARIES DISCUSS JANUARY SHULTZ-GROMYKO TALKS

Arbatov 'Moderately Optimistic'

LD021530 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Erik Aner report from Chicago]

[Text] The so-called Palme Commission is meeting in Chicago, and our correspondent has interviewed the Soviet delegate Georgiy Arbatov, who is also member of the Soviet Central Committee. Arbatov says that the space weapons planned by the Reagan administration are based on an illusion, an illusion that will have immediate results and could lead to war. In the interview Arbatov also looks forward to the January meeting between USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and his American counterpart George Shultz.

The talks in Geneva on 7 January are not a continuation of anything previous, they are the beginning of something quite new, it is hoped. Georgiy Arbatov receives visitors in a hotel room after another whole day's session in a cramped conference room. During the years of interrupted disarmament talks, when both sides have deployed a great number of new missiles aimed at each other, the Soviet Union has said that the talks cannot be resumed while the new American Pershing II and cruise missiles remain in West Europe.

The fact that the foreign ministers of the two countries are now nevertheless going to meet does not mean that Moscow has given up that condition. The condition applied to the old talks, and now applies to something new, Arbatov says. Unlike the previous separate talks, we shall now simultaneously discuss both long- and medium-range weapons as well as the controversial space weapons planned by the Reagan administration.

[Begin Arbatov recording in English fading into superimposed Swedish narration] In all probability they are impossible to carry out, or only partially possible and far in the future, but the effect will be noticed immediately, Arbatov says. If one side plans a space weapon, the other side will have to counter with more weapons, both offensive and defensive. Even though the space weapons are based on an illusion, they are dangerous here and now. They can torpedo the whole disarmament process and increase the risk of war. The criticism against space weapons does not only come from in the Soviet Union, it has also spread in the West, and it will be included in the report of the Palme Commission later today. Arbatov is very moderately optimistic about the new talks between the United States and the Soviet Union. The United States will only negotiate on the basis of power and we will never agree to negotiate on the basis of weakness. I shall quote a question put by a young girl: Why cannot Reagan and Chernenko quite simply say that we do not bother about the number of missiles, the number of types, warheads, blast effects, where or when they are deployed; we give them all up at the same time.

That would be a wise step, Arbatov says, and explains why it is still difficult to carry out. Distrust between the countries is so deep that the only way is to talk, improve relations, cooperate. We did that in the seventies but the Reagan administration put an end to it, partly by calling the Soviet Union an empire of evil that ought to be thrown on the ash heap of history. Now we see signs of a change, but before we can reach an agreement relations must be improved. Things must happen in that order, he says. Earlier we both had an illusion that despite very poor relations we could save the negotiations. That was impossible, since the last bit of confidence was lost. Now we shall try again, but the Geneva talks will only be the first step, and not a particularly big one, Georgiy Arbatov says. [end recording]

Kobysh on Talks

LD011654 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 1 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by publicist Vitaliy Kobysh]

[Text] Hello, comrades. The announcement that the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to enter into new talks to reach mutually acceptable accords on the whole set of issues concerning nuclear and space armaments is being discussed with heightened interest throughout the world. This heightened interest is linked with the fact that talks are being outlined dealing with issues upon which the fate of peace and the security of the peoples depends.

The foreign ministers of the two leading powers are to meet in Geneva on 7 and 8 January of next year. Everyone understands that once again the Soviet Union is undertaking efforts to halt the arms race and to deflect the threat of nuclear war from mankind. Concerning this, several points of substance should be stressed. First, the forthcoming talks are absolutely new talks, although they are going to be held in Geneva. Second, at these talks it is a question of both the problem of the nonmilitarization of space and issues of nuclear arms -- both strategic and medium-range -- being examined and settled together. Objectively they are tied together by a single, tight, knot, and it is simply unrealistic to separate them. Third, during the forthcoming talks the Soviet Union will do everything incumbent upon it for a settlement of the problems that have been raised.

This was stressed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko during the conservation that took place a few days ago with Neil Kinnock, the leader of the Labor Party of Great Britain. In all these directions, Comrade Chernenko stated, the USSR is willing to seek the most radical solutions that may make it possible to move toward a complete ban and ultimately to the elimination of nuclear weapons. The future will show what position the U.S. Administration will take and whether it is really willing to hold constructive talks. This future is very close, and, I repeat, all people on earth are now peering into it with interest.

Washington Discordant on Talks

LD302147 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1942 GMT 30 Nov 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] An accord on new Soviet-American talks on a whole series of issues concerning nuclear and space weapons remains one of the main topics being commented upon by world press organs. In this respect attention is paid to the recent precise and unambiguous statement of Comrade Chernenko, stressing that the Soviet Union is prepared to seek the most radical solutions that would enable progress toward a complete ban and, in the final analysis, to the liquidation of nuclear weapons.

As the influential American newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST reports, the very fact of agreement being reached on a Soviet-American meeting in Geneva in January to discuss matters of arms control is causing a considerable stir in the American capital. The White House is holding optimistic briefings, and much is being said about the rapproachement between the great powers.

At the same time, as the American press shows, the main members of the Reagan team concentrated in the Pentagon and in the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency want to propose to Moscow instead of parity only the kind of agreement that would give a clear advantage to the United States. Many observers are noting that while speaking of an aspiration to enter into talks with the Soviet Union with the aim of achieving a mutually acceptable accord on a whole series of issues concerning nuclear and space weapons, the United States in fact has no intention of taking specific steps toward overcoming the obstacles they themselves erected in the way of dialogue with the Soviet Union.

Certain officials of the administration are trying in advance to diminish the significance of the forthcoming talks. Thus, Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency asserts that these will not be talks in the sense that we are trying to formulate the wording of a treaty or to attain an agreement on any measures for verification, these will be the forerunner of talks. At the same time it is being said in Reagan's immediate circle that the President is allegedly full of the most serious intentions to strive to crown his presidency with an agreement on arms control. His intention, said Deaver, chief of staff at the White House, is a firm as a rock.

Such discord in Washington in connection with the forthcoming Soviet-American talks is far from being coincidental. The words of the very informed weekly BUSINESS WEEK are indicative in this connection, which on the one hand quotes a statement by McFarlane, national security adviser to the President, to the effect that the President is convinced that his firm leadership must lead to a considerable reduction in nuclear weapons and that it could be the greatest legacy that he will leave, and on the other hand notes "however, for this to happen, considerable obstacles have to be overcome; the President must put an end to the internecine war within his own administation."

The weekly regards Defense Secretary Weinberger and his assistant, Perle as among the most strict opponents of agreement with the Soviet Union and as BUSINESS WEEK writes, they are waging a struggle against the moderates in the State Department. In this respect, magazine cites the words of a highly placed official in the administration to the effect that if the President does not take sides with the Pentagon and National Security Agency hard line he will never be able to conduct talks to achieve any kind of progress at all while there are no significant reshuffles in the administration or resignations.

Well, talking about the divergence in the stances of eminent figures in the present Washington administration over the forthcoming Soviet-American talks, it seems to me that certain circumstances should be mentioned in particular.

First of all, from the impressions I gained during a recent trip to the United States, it seems to me that talk about the contradictions within the President's entourage is being greatly exaggerated and deliberately fanned by American propaganda. The moderation of the so-called moderates in the Washington administration is more of a relative nature. There are no serious divergences of principle among the leaders of the Republican administration. One is speaking only of shades of opinion. It should also be remembered that the various political emphases given by one representative of the administration or another is often related to the interests of the monopolistic circles that they represent in Washington. While the placemen of the military-industrial complex, or specifically of Californian military concerns, do not even want to hear about any steps that could be taken to reduce international tension, there are people in U.S. big business circles who are beginning to realize that it is becoming increasingly difficult for the U.S. economy to bear the current burden of military spending. In this sense an article recently published in the organ of business circles, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, is indicative, for it states that the present arms buildup being implemented by Washington could be beyond the powers of the United States. [ne pod silu SSHA]

The attention being drawn worldwide to the forthcoming Soviet-American meeting in Geneva in January reflects the understanding by international public opinion of the urgent need to resolve the issues related to immediately ceasing the arms race. The future will show what stance the U.S. Administration holds on these problems. Is it really ready for constructive talks?

Mnatsakanov: "World Relieved"

LD011709 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 1 Dec 84

[From the "International Review" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] In a 15-minute broadcast, it is of course difficult to enumerate, let alone comment on, all the important events of the week. However, despite the variety of these events, one main theme still remains the focus of world political and public life and dominates all the others: how to curb the arms race. This is the paramount issue in international life, and in the past week there were fresh and powerful stimuli for its discussion. It happened that almost simultaneously with the USSR Supreme Soviet session, which once again affirmed the peaceful orientation of our socioeconomic programs, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko received two major bourgeois figures -- Kinnock, leader of the British Labor Party, and Austrian Chancellor Sinowatz.

In his conversation with them, the head of the Soviet state put forward a number of important ideas and proposals for improving the international situation. This concerns first and foremost relations between the USSR and the United States, which bear a special responsibility for peace and calm in the world.

How will these relations develop in the future? What will now be the course of the U.S. Administration, reelected for a second 4-year term? Will it be just a continuation of the previous course, with its anticommunist crusade and its crazy pursuit of military superiority, with its nuclear missile blackmail? Or will there be some reversal? Will common sense and a sober approach to affairs, on which the fate of peace and security depend, finally gain the upper hand? This question interests every one of us, it is of concern to the public of all countries. That is why they, the public, were definitely relieved to hear the report on the meeting between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in Geneva to come on 7 to 8 January next year. The subject and aims of fresh USSR-U.S. talks are to be worked out there.

Our country's position is clear and definite. In brief, it boils down to this: We are in favor of a bilateral halt to the buildup of all nuclear arsenals, and of freezing them with regard to quantity and quality, we are in favor of halting the arms race. This would create a new and good basis for subsequent accords for reducing nuclear arms, until their complete destruction. We attach special significance to preventing the militarization of outer space. If the arms race is taken into space, it will not be possible to control this ominous process. It will become uncontrollable, and it is difficult even to imagine all its grave consequences for our entire planet earth. In a word, we are in favor of beginning negotiations between the two great powers on all the complex, interlinked issues of the nonmilitarization of space and the reduction of strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons. That is the Soviet position on the eve of the Geneva meeting. The position is well known, and meets with approval from realistically minded people of all countries, including the United States itself. It would be possible, on the platform proposed by the Soviet side, to bring international relations out of today's deadlock.

Well then, what does the other side propose? Nothing. Yes, comrades, for the time being, at any rate, there is nothing specific and sensible to be heard from Washington. Meanwhile, there is as much contentious noise and agitation about the forthcoming meeting as you could wish for. There are as many newspaper commentaries and statements as you like from those who, as they say, are included in the highest ranks of the Pentagon and the State Department. There are as many guesses, forecasts, and predictions as you like, colored in gloomy tones, as a rule. It is reported that intensive consultations are presently in progress in the White House to work out Washington's line of behavior for the future. Meanwhile they point out the differences between the President's advisers, whom the American observers have split into the superhawks, such as Richard Perle, very influential aide to the secretary for defense, for example; the ordinary hawks, like Pentagon chief Weinberger himself; and the so-called moderates, among whom State Secretary Shultz and McFarlane, presidential aide for national security, are classed.

As far as the President himself is concerned, it is reported that he has as yet made no decision. The whole point of the matter, THE WASHINGTON POST observes melancholically, is that the Reagan administration totally lacks a national policy in the security sphere, Well, this is of course not accurate. Washington is conducting its policy, but up until now this policy has led not toward the security of peoples, including the American people, but toward seriously undermining the foundations of that security.

Of course, comrades, the talks on such a complicated issue as the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons may be lengthy and difficult, but the very accord on the Geneva meeting inspires certain hopes in people. The main thing is for the talks to be honest and constructive, for them to be held on the basis of equality and regard for the legitimate interests of both sides, and for goodwill for the conclusion of mutually acceptable agreements to be displayed. These are the principles that form the basis of the Soviet Union's policy, and it has the right to expect the same from the other side.

Kosovan in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA

PM301503 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Valeriy Kosovan "International Review": "For Constructive Dialogue"]

[Text] The Soviet Union recently proposed to President R. Reagan that the Soviet Union and United States begin talks on a whole range of related questions on the nonmilitarization of space and the reduction of strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons. In all these avenues, our country is ready to seek the most radical solutions that would make it possible to advance toward the total prohibition and ultimately the liquidation of nuclear weapons.

The report that the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to embark on new disarmament talks has immediately become the most important event in international life. Statesmen and politicians on all continents are expressing their attitude on this score. A statement by UN Secretary General J.P. de Cuellar, for example, says that "the international community closely follows bilateral initiatives designed to lead to talks on limiting the arms race in its various manifestations and resolutely supports such initiatives." "The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries consistently pursue a policy in the interests of peace," Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, said in Prague. "It is these efforts that have resulted in the Soviet Union and the United States agreeing to embark on new talks."

The hopes that the world's peoples are pinning on the new Soviet-American dialogue are prefectly natural. After all it is a question of halting the dangerous development of international events and the slide toward nuclear catastrophe. USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz will meet in Geneva on 7-8 January 1985 to work out a joint understanding of the subject matter and goals of such talks.

If the statements that high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Administration have recently been making about their desire to resolve arms limitation questions do not remain mere words, then a start could be made on moving toward normalizing relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and toward creating a more secure world.

Examples inspiring optimism can be taken from the recent past, but they force us to consider the inconsistency of U.S. policy. Addressing Austrian readers, K.U. Chernenko writes: "I remember the welcoming in Austria of June 1979. At that time a summit-level Soviet-American meeting -- in which I was a participant -- was being held in your country's capital. As is known, that meeting ended with the signing of the Strategic Offensive Arms Limitation Treaty that has gone down in history under the title SALT II. We believed that the Vienna meeting marked an important step forward along the path of strengthening universal security and improving Soviet-American relations and the political climate throughout the world. All the peoples were waiting for this. However, this was not to be realized. There were politicians in Washington who wrecked the treaty signed by the leaders of the two powers and then broke off other important talks that were gathering momentum and were close to practical results. The international atmosphere deteriorated."

The U.S. Administration's negative approach to the process of arms limitation and reduction is evidenced by the unprecedentedly extensive "all-embracing strategic program" for the eighties which is being implemented in the United States. It envisages the accelerated deployment of new strategic offensive weapon systems. It is also impossible to fail to draw attention to the huge amount of U.S. military spending. In the last 3 years alone it exceeded $640 billion, while in 1986-1989 it will amount to more than $2 trillion, which is almost equal to the amount of spending on these purposes in the 36 years since the war.

These funds are also used to finance the deployment in West Europe of Pershing II and cruise missiles. These weapons are an addition to the U.S. strategic offensive arsenal and their deployment in the Old World in no way accords with the SALT II Treaty. Serious censure is also prompted by the U.S. attitude to the limitation of ABM systems. An obstacle to achieving agreement between the USSR and the United States in the arms limitation and contral sphere, in the opinion of the majority of observers, is the "star wars" program proclaimed by Washington. U.S. militarist circles see it as a means of achieving unilateral superiority over the Soviet Union.

Has the U.S. Administration's position changed recently? So far, unfortunately, there are few hopeful signs. "The United States is not about to change its current plans for the development and deployment of weapons, particularly medium-range Pershing II nuclear missiles and cruise missiles in Europe," the LOS ANGELES TIMES notes. "The government has no intention of abandoning its plans to test space weapons."

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, which expresses the views of U.S. big business and the extreme right wing of the Republican Party, writes in an editorial that the Reagan administration's policy priorities must be not arms control problems but questions of eliminating "liquidation" of the people's government in Nicaragua.

Yet the Soviet Union has always been and still is an advocate of honest and equitable talks with the United States. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's replies to questions put by a U.S. NBC television correspondent named the most topical, and in the Soviet Union's opinion, the most easily resolved questions. These are the conclusion of an agreement on preventing the militarization of space, the freezing of nuclear weapons in quantitative and qualitative terms, and the completion of the work on an agreement on a total nuclear weapons test ban. Hence it is a question of jointly participating in seeking practical solutions to concrete problems.

Disarmament is socialism's ideal -- this is the behest of V.I. Lenin, the founder of our state. We are true to this behest. There is no need to enumerate again all the specific initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. Let us recall just one recent proposal submitted for consideration to the 39th UN General Assembly session. The question "On the Use of Space Exclusively for Peaceful Purposes, for the Good of Mankind" was included on its agenda as an important and urgent question. There is a pressing need to exclude space from the arms race without delay and forever.

It is important to observe restraint in the present international situation. The policy of the powers that possess nuclear weapons is of paramount significance here. It is the Soviet Union's opinion that relations among them must be determined by appropriate norms. Out country sees these norms as follows:

-- to regard the prevention of nuclear war as the chief aim of one's foreign policy. Not to permit situations fraught with nuclear conflict. And, in the event of such a danger arising, to hold urgent consultations in order to prevent a nuclear conflagration from flaring up.

-- to renounce propaganda of nuclear war in any variant, global or limited.

-- to adopt a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

-- under no circumstances to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries on whose territory there are no such weapons. To respect the status of the nuclear-free zone already created and encourage the formation of new ones in various parts of the world.

-- to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons in any form; not to pass on to anyone these weapons or control over them; not to deploy them on the territories of countries where there are none; not to move the nuclear arms race into new spheres, including space.

-- step by step, on the basis of the principle of identical security, to strive for a reduction in nuclear arms right down to their total liquidation in all varieties.

The Soviet Union is guided by these principles in its policy. Nothing so confirms the correctness of our country's position as the mass antiwar movement that has embraced the entire world.

The aspirations of the peoples of the earth have been reflected in the delcaration "On the Peoples' Right to Peace" adopted by the UN General Assembly. A constructive dialogue between the USSR and the United States is needed in order to achieve the aims proclaimed in this declaration.

PAUL WARNKE CITED ON PROSPECTS FOR ARMS CONTROL

LD302016 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Columbia (South Carolina) November 30 TASS -- TASS special correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy writes:

The problem of limiting and reducing nuclear arms is in the centre of attention of a conference that has opened here and is devoted to the prevention of nuclear war. Taking part in it are prominent U.S. political and public figures, scientists and experts in the field of arms control.

Paul Warnke, a former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, made the main report at the conference. He said that the problem of limiting the nuclear arsonals was extremely urgent. He welcomed the agreement reached between the Soviet Union and the United States to enter new talks with the aim of reaching mutually acceptable accords on the entire range of questions concerning nuclear and space arms and noted the Soviet side's readiness to start talks on the entire question of inter-related questions of the non-militarisation of outer space and the reduction of strategic nuclear arms and medium-range nuclear arms.

Paul Warnke, who headed the United States delegation at the SALT-2 talks, said that preceding from his personal experience he was convinced that progress in nuclear arms control and in lessening the danger of nuclear war is quite possible.

He warned officials in the Washington administration that they would be unreasonable to expect concessions from the Soviet Union on the basis of the old American proposals made in their time in Geneva because they amounted to attempts to impose on the USSR a unilateral reduction of its arsenals and to change the overall strategic balance in favour of the United States. Such proposals could not serve as a basis for talks, Paul Warnke stressed. He described as a utopia the attempts to intimidate the Soviet Union by building up American arms. He recalled that the deployment of American Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe had resulted only in the Soviet side taking reply measures and restoring the nuclear balance.

The speaker described as an illusion the hopes of the United States to become invulnerable by adopting a programme of creating a large-scale ABM system with elements of space basing. The plans of "star wars" only create an incentive for further escalating the race in offensive nuclear arms, Paul Warnke said.

The coordinator of the conference, Professor Siederberg of the University of South Carolina, that organised the forum, expressed hope that the Soviet-American talks on the wide range of questions of nuclear and space arms will be fruitful. At the same time he voiced apprehensions that these hopes may not come true if the tone in the Washington administration's policy is further set by the Pentagon.

U.S. ARMS CONTROL OPPONENTS HOLD STRONG POSITION

PM301657 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Washington's Concerns"]

[Text] Washington, 29 Nov -- According to press reports, stormy debates have begun within the Reagan administration on what America's position should be on arms control questions. It emerges from the press materials that these disputes are not in essence about formulating a constructive approach that would take the security interests of both the United States and the Soviet Union into account. On the contrary, Washington is primarily concerned with preventing any real or significant arms reduction and with ensuring the continued massive buildup of its own nuclear arsenals.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES attests, leading members of the Reagan "team" concentrated in the Pentagon and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency "want to offer Moscow the kind of agreements that would give the United States a clear advantage rather than parity. Unless such agreements are reached, the United States will opt for an unrestrained arms race."

Observers also note that, while paying lip-service to the desire to enter into talks with the Soviet Union aimed at achieving mutually acceptable agreements on the whole range of questions affecting nuclear and space arms, the United States is, in fact, refusing to make any specific moves toward overcoming the obstacles that it, itself, has placed in the way of dialogue with the USSR. According to the TRIBUNE, members of the administration are of the opinion that talks should be conducted purely according to political considerations in order to gain time to continue the arms buildup.

According to well informed observers, the position of the arms control opponents within the administration is so strong that they have no particular difficulty in blocking all constructive attempts aimed at breaking the deadlock in this sphere. NEW YORK TIMES observer T. Wicker believes that it is hard to foresee any progress from an administration "in which the most powerful voices are, at best, ambiguous on arms control and, at worst, opposed to it."

GENERAL ROGERS CALLS FOR NATO ARMS BUILDUP

LD021431 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] San Francisco December 2 TASS -- The United States has recourse to open blackmail, pressing its West European allies for a sharp increase in their military spendings. Addressing a symposium of the Airforce Association in Los Angeles, General Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander in Europe, threatened that if the West European NATO member countries did not begin intensively building up the arsenals of conventional weapons, nuclear war in the continent would be inevitable. Under the present-day conditions, he demagogically claimed, we have no choice but to use nuclear weapons, as we do not have sufficient numbers of servicemen and conventional weapons.

In frightening the allies with the mythical "Soviet menace" and the danger of NATO's "lag" in the military field, Rogers distorted the essence of the problem and passed over in silence the fact that there is a rough military parity in Europe. The general actually faced the allies of the United States with an ultimatum: either a heavy buildup of conventional weapons or an all-destroying nuclear conflagration.

As is known, Washington deployed new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and turned the West Europeans into the hostages of its dangerous doctrines, which provide for unleashing a nuclear conflict. The Soviet Union has repeatedly pointed out that the deployment of the American nuclear missiles in Western Europe would sharply increase the threat of war and undermine rather than strengthen (as they in Washington claimed) the security of the allies of the United States. The provocative statement by General Rogers clearly demonstrated that the United States is not above blackmail against its allies, trying to wrest from them consent to a sharp build-up of military preparations.

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD301451 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Stockholm November 30 TASS -- The Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe was addressed today by B. Ivanov, a member of the Soviet delegation. He drew the conferees' attention to the opinion voiced by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, during his meeting with British Labour leader Neil Kinnock, that in the nuclear age, it is not "crusades" against states with a different social system, not "positions-of-strength policy" not a senseless pursuit of military superiority and not nuclear blackmail but only the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality and equal security that should form the basis of international relations.

The Soviet representative stressed that the implementation of the socialist countries' proposals for non-increasing military spending and reducing it would open possibilities for curbing the arms race and help to stabilize the situation in Europe. If the United States and its allies, which have a big economic and military potential, displayed readiness to reach a practical understanding on reducing military budgets, the agreement stopping the spiralling growth of military spending would become a fact of political life. That would mean that big finances and material resources could be channelled for constructive purposes.

The Soviet Union, the Soviet delegate said, does not seek military superiority, while consistently seeking an end to the arms race. But it will not allow the United States and NATO to upset the existing strategic military balance.

PRAVDA CITES MBFR REMARKS BY POLAND'S PRZYGODSKI

PM301205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent B. Orekhov report: "A Responsible Approach Is Needed"]

[Text] Vienna, 29 Nov -- The 34th round of the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe continues in Vienna's Hofburg Palace. Ambassador S. Przygodski, leader of the Polish delegation, spoke at today's routine plenary session.

He criticized the stance of the NATO countries, which are artificially creating the so-called numbers-and-verification barrier which is blocking the discussion of the key issues at the Vienna talks. The Polish representative demonstrated the obstructionist character of the Western participants' attempts to push their own overgrown, unrealistic "package" of verification measures in violation of the agreed principle of not damaging the security of the sides.

It was noted that the socialist countries' approach to measures connected with the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, which is set forth in their 1983 proposals, contains everything necessary to ensure the agreement's fulfillment and the strengthening of confidence.

Progress at the talks, the Polish representative stated, requires that the NATO countries display in practice a responsible approach to the Vienna forum's work.

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BERLIN

Vorotnikov Sees Gromyko Off

LD030911 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today left Moscow for Berlin for a session of the Foreign Ministers' committee of the Warsaw Treaty states.

At the airport he was seen off by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Chervonenko, head of a CPSU Central Committee department, and other officials.

Among those seeing him off was Grabowski, charge d'affaires an interim of the GDR to the USSR.

Gromyko Arrives in Berlin

LD031039 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin December 3 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, foreign minister of the USSR, arrived today in Berlin for a meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

Meeting's Aims Explained

LD011521 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Viktor Olenichev commentary]

[Excerpts] As was reported, the foreign ministers' committee of the Warsaw organization is due to meet in Berlin early this month. More on this from our observer Viktor Olenichev. This is what he writes:

The Warsaw Treaty countries are constantly promoting their political cooperation. With that purpose in mind the foreign ministers' committee was established in 1976. It meets twice a year in the capital of each member country in turn. The foreign ministers exchange opinions on international issues and work out proposals for their solution. Such are the functions of the committee. Now let's recall what the ministers were discussing at their previous meeting in Budapest in spring this year. The focus was on Europe. This is not only because the Warsaw Treaty countries are situated on this continent. Europe has already been twice a theater of world wars. Now that new American missiles are being deployed, the growing tension is fraught with the danger of a new conflict, this time nuclear, with all the catastrophic consequences that may follow from it for humanity as a whole.

The proposal was reaffirmed in Budapest urging the Warsaw Treaty organization and NATO to sign an agreement on the nonuse of military force, that is to renounce the use of both conventional and nuclear arms, not to use military force altogether. This proposal, if heeded, could bring about a considerable improvement in relations between the two major opposing military and political groupings. The atmosphere in Europe could better considerably and the whole world could benefit from that.

The months that followed the meeting in Budapest were marked by the activation of contacts of socialist countries at various levels. Their envoys had talks with a number of politicans in other countries, including Western. These talks confirmed that the Warsaw Treaty countries' course in international affairs remains invariable. They believe that there is no such question that cannot be solved through negotiations provided a constructive approach lies at their bottom. The entire experience of international relations confirms that. And now it is time to draw lessons from that experience.

AKHROMEYEV IN BUDAPEST FOR WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD021941 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1856 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Budapest, 2 December (TASS) -- Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces S.F. Akhromeyev, first deputy USSR minister of defense arrived here today to take part in a routine session of the Warsaw Pact defense ministers committee.

Army General L. Czinege, Hungarian People's Republic minister of defense, other officials, including V.N. Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador in the HPR greeted him at the airport.

Commander in Chief of the allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov has also arrived in Budapest.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD021655 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 2 Dec 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program with political observer Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin; political observer Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin; All-Union Radio commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin]

Chernenko-Kinnock Meeting

[Text] [Levin] This week Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has talked with Neil Kinnock, the leader of Britain's Labor Party, and Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz. During these conversations the position of the Soviet Union on the most important problems of present-day international relations was set out very precisely once again. Comrade Chernenko stressed that there is now no task more vital than that of removing the threat of nuclear war that hangs over mankind. It is precisely towards this end that the entire foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and all the numerous concrete proposals of the USSR in the field of strengthening international security and limiting the arms race -- and primarily the nuclear arms race -- are aimed. In this connection, the conversation between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Neil Kinnock deserves particular attention.

[Bovin] Here I would say the following, Konnock is the leader of the British Labor Party which now takes radical positions on questions of foreign policy. The British Labor Party has made the decision that if it comes to power, if it forms a government, then Britain will give up nuclear weapons and build its defence upon a basis of non-nuclear means. Accordingly, this acquired a certain nuance in the conversation when Konstantin Ustinovich and Kinnock discussed this topic. Naturally, we hold a positive view on this and we have said long ago that we will give a guarantee to those countries that we do not have nuclear weapons on their territory; this is a guarantee that we will never, if some military situation arises, carry out a nuclear attack upon them.

This thought was repeated in the recent conversation. In addition it was stated that we are willing -- given a turn of events of that kind -- to conclude a special agreement with Great Britian setting out the rights and obligations of the sides.

[Shishlin] Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, no doubt one might add to this, the fact that all the same, the position of the Soviet Union toward Great Britain and this nonstandard position of the British Laborites, has now received fresh expression. Konstantin Ustinovich in his conversation with Kinnock stated that the Soviet Union will be prepared not simply to conclude an agreement but to eliminate correspondong Soviet arms equivalent to the nuclear missile forces of Great Britain.

[Bovin] Yes, yes.

[Levin] In his conversation with Kinnock, Comrade Chernenko also said that the implementation of total nuclear disarmament by Britain -- with the elimination of the corresponding foreign bases -- would create conditions under which the USSR would guarantee that its nuclear weapons will not be targeted on British territory. In the event of an official decision on nuclear disarmament by Great Britain, the entire complex of issues arising in this connection and concerning Soviet-British mutual relatins in the military sphere would be able to become the subject of discussion and appropriate agreement between the two countries. I would like to remind you that the British nuclear potential consists of a squadron of nuclear missile submarines armed with medium-range ballistic missiles. The British Conservative government has now worked out plans for re-arming its nuclear forces and the cost of these plans is put at 11 billion pounds sterling.

In order for you to better understand what this figure means, I can say the entire amount spent on housing construction in Britain at the present time is 2.8 billion pounds. This social aspect of the nuclear arms race is, I feel, also taken into account very seriously by the laborites. I can give other figures, too, showing the burden of the nuclear arms race: During the time between the financial years 1978-79 and 1983-84 -- this period is taken because it is a period in which the Conservatives were in power-- military expenditure rose by 23.3 percent, while state allocations for housing construction were reduced by 54.8 percent. This consideration -- I repeat -- is far from the least in importance in the decisions of the British Laborites to give up nuclear arms, the more so because of the guarantee that the Soviet Union is willing to give -- its pledge not to use nuclear weapons against Great Britain if there are no nuclear weapons there, either national or foreign -- ensure greater security for Britain and corresponds to her national defense interests.

Soviet-U.S. Talks

[Bovin] But the conversation did not deal with just this topic, it touched upon wider issues of international life, and in particular those connected with the forthcoming meeting between Foreign Minister Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Shultz in January. This is a topic which is now exciting the whole world, in so far as the most important problems linked with disarmament, -- with the possibility of disarmament, that is how I would put it -- are going to be discussed at these talks. This, also, is one of the main directions of the conversation in question.

[Levin] The same topic was also touched upon in the conversation Comrade Chernenko had with Sinowatz.

[Bovin] Absolutely, because everyone is now interested in this. If you are talking about world politics, -- I think you will agree with me -- then this is, perhaps, the number one topic, Soviet-American talks.

[Shishlin] I think, nevertheless, that there are some political lessons that the United States is compelled to draw from these very difficult beginnings to the 1980's, from this period, because it might be able to convince itself nevertheless at least of the following things. First, the course toward the achievement of military superiority over the Soviet Union is not a realistic course. The Soviet Union will not allow the military strategic parity to be violated, and this has been proved by 1984 and by the preceding years. As is known, the Soviet Union has taken appropriate defensive measures to ensure that the strategic parity is not broken.

[Bovin] Moreover, strategic theory proves and practice confirms that it is easier -- economically and politically -- to preserve the existing parity than to upset it.

[Shishlin] I believe a second lesson lies in this -- and indeed it is confirmed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's and other Soviet leaders' conversations with foreign leaders -- that although the Americans depict things as though all of Western Europe is supposedly walking firmly behind it -- well, yes, it is walking behind, but not unconditionally, because American foreign policy has given rise to a large number of anxieties, serious anxieties, in Western Europe. As a definite factor of pressure and Europe's political frame of mind, they naturally have an influence upon the present American Administration's thinking.

[Bovin] Here is an example. Especially now American journalists have generalized the position of those Western European countries where the new American strategic means are to be deployed.

However, while the German Federal Republic and Britain believe that the timeable for the installation of the Pershing and cruise missiles has to be met, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands hold a different position; namely, if the talks begin we will then freeze those already there and not bring in any more. That, simply, is a concrete example of the way the positions do not coincide.

[Levin] Regarding Belgium's position, a report from Brussels says that the Belgian Government has decided to postpone making a decision on the deployment of 48 nuclear cruise missiles on its territory until the first quarter of next year. This decision was preceded by a sharp political struggle in which the opinion was expressed that if Soviet-American talks begin on the whole complex of nuclear armaments and the prevention of the militarization of outer space are set to begin, then there is no reason for Belgium to decide on making its territory available for the deployment of these American nuclear missiles in advance.

[Shishlin] Returning to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's recent conversations with Sinowatz and Kinnock, it appears to me that we can say that the development of international relations certainly is not running into a Soviet-American channel alone: An enlivement of political, diplomatic, and other contacts between the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and Western Europe, is taking place. Naturally, this is an important fact, and I do not believe that just the end of 1984 will be marked by this high level of diplomatic activity, but that this will evidently be passed on, like a baton, to the coming year, to 1985.

[Levin] In this connection, I would like to note that a resolution on the prevention of an arms race in outer space was adopted a few days ago at the United Nations General Assembly session. The period for reaching concrete decisions has now arrived at the General Assembly session. Very many initiatives from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have received approval lately, but, I believe, this decision attracts particular attention because the problem of preventing the militarization of space is in the forefront of international life and the results of the voting were quite plain: 127 states voted for and none voted against the draft resolution that had been forwarded. The United States abstained.

This is a telling fact. Another telling fact is that before the vote at the UN General Assembly session, Cheysson, the French minister of external relations, said that American plans for intercepting missiles from space -- an integral part of "star wars" -- frighten him because of all the consequences this might have for the existing balance of nuclear armaments. To return to our main topic, I would once again like to stress that on both the issue of the nonmilitarization of space and the issues of nuclear armaments -- strategic as well as medium-range -- the Soviet side is prepared to seek the most radical solutions that would assist in making headway towards a complete ban of, and, in the final analysis, the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Chernenko-Sinowatz Talks

As Comrade Chernenko stressed in his talks with Sinowatz, the Austrian chancellor, if unlike in the past Washington this time truly manifests a willingness to hold honest talks to reach mutually acceptable accords, the deadlock on resolving the very important problem of halting the arms race could finally be broken.

[Shishlin] It must be noted that, aside from this general European dimension, the talks that were held with the Austrian chancellor in Moscow are also significant in their own right. Our relations with the Austrian Republic are an example of truly very good relations between countries that adhere to different political systems, but that maintain rich and full cooperation in a very wide variety of spheres. In point of face we are undoubtedly correct to say that Soviet-Austrian relations are genuinely unclouded; in the economic sphere, the volume of reciprocal deliveries is continually growing.

[Levin] In the past 5 years, the volume of trade has gone up by more than 100 perc . This is a very noteworthy figure.

[Shishlin] In politics, we find a common language and common understanding. We have very intensive relations with Austria in the cultural field. Soviet-Austrian relations are yet another example of the fact that there can be genuinely fruitful relations between the socialist and capitalist countries, that there can be equal relations between large countries and relatively small ones.

[Levin] Incidentally, during the talks with Sinowatz here in Moscow -- and this was reflected in the final communique -- it was stressed that today, when the world is not living through the best period of its development, no one can or should stay on the sidelines, and a contribution to the consolidation of peace, a substantial contribution, can be made by absolutely all powers. Austria, as it happens, demonstrates this with specific examples.

[Shishlin] That applies not just to the powers, but also to public movements, since the talks with Kinnock also belong in the context of our cooperation with social democracy, the workers' movement, and the different branches of the workers' movement. The party Central Committee Politburo draws attention to precisely this aspect of the matter in its decision. Our listeners will be familiar with the report on the session. The conclusions of the Central Committee Politburo quite clearly and unequivocally express the Soviet Union's will to genuinely work towards a sharp change of direction in international affairs.

Socialist Countries' Development

[Levin] That is the goal not just of the foreign, but also the internal policies of all the socialist countries. This week saw the USSR Supreme Soviet session. There were sessions of the Bulgarian National Assembly and the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, which took stock of the present year and set plan targets for 1985. The 60th anniversary of the 3d Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Congress and the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic was marked by the whole community of socialist states, and not just our Mongolian comrades. The anniversary of the formation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was marked, as was the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Albania, from fascist occupation. Today, the Lao People's Democratic Republic is marking the 9th anniversary of its formation. This is a small country in Southeast Asia, with a population of less than 4 million, although, admittedly, it has quite an appreciable territory -- 236,800 square kilometers. The First 5-Year Plan is currently being implemented there. Agricultural output is growing. It can be said in general that the socialist countries, as was shown both by the sessions of the supreme bodies of popular power and by the anniversaries, are making sure and successful headway.

Let me cite the following figures, for instance. In the Soviet Union, industrial production growth, as was noted at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, will be 4.4 percent this year. At the session of the GDR People's Chamber, it was noted that national income growth this year has exceeded 5 percent. These are appreciable figures, which give grounds for saying that both the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, and this applies to the other socialist countries also are making confident headway. Many of them are entering the final year of their 5-year plans, and at the same time they are entering the preparatory period for the congresses of the ruling communist parties.

[Shishlin] It is no doubt also important to mention that in recent years, by which I mean 1983 and 1984, they have, it seems to me, been creating fairly reliable preconditions for an acceleration of the development of the national economies of the socialist countries.

This policy of intensification and scientific-technical progress, the application and the achievements of scientific-technical progress to production, is beginning to yield its first results and really does promise an acceleration in development. It is interesting that whereas our Hungarian comrades, who plan to hold their congress next year, set themselves the task at their last congress of maintaining the relatively high standard of living of the population in Hungary, at this congress, as is shown by the decisions of the recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, they thought that they should not confine themselves to such a formulation of their tasks. They are planning a further increase in the well-being of the people in Hungary, and these tasks stem from the substantial economic achievements that are typical of the socialist countries, and are the consequences both of the national efforts of these states and the intensifying cooperation which is currently developing between the countries of socialism, especially following the economic summit conference held in Moscow this summer.

[Levin] Particular attention is now being drawn to this aspect, to the development of cooperation. The economic conference in Moscow did indeed provide an impetus for the development of all-around cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries. All these countries stress that fresh prospects are opening up before them, providing them with the opportunity to tackle the tasks that confront them with a significantly greater degree of success and to more rapidly and reliably advance along the path of intensive economic development.

[Shishlin] Thus, it appears to me, in this context -- and I have absolutely no intention of painting a rosy picture: Each socialist country has its difficulties to a greater or lesser degree. They have difficult problems to tackle, and this, by the way, was mentioned during the Central Committee Politburo discussion of the national economic plan as well as at the USSR Supreme Soviet session, and in Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech before the Central Committee Politburo. However, the main thing, nevertheless, is that we have resources and opportunities at our disposal today that truly enable us to make more confident and rapid headway then was the case in recent years.

Situation in India

[Bovin] I believe that among the great and small problems that concern people and world public opinion today, it would make sense to dwell on the situation in India: For obvious reasons, the situation is currently being quite actively discussed, and particularly in connection with the elections that have been scheduled there for December. Well, in connection with tragic events of which you are aware, comrades, different opinions were expressed in India regarding whether the elections would or wound not be held. However, the new government, the new leadership, nevertheless decided to make no changes in the political calendar, and the main elections will be held on 24 December. They will also be held on 27 and 28 December in areas where they cannot be held on 24 December. The elections will be for the lower house of parliament -- the Lok Sabha, as the house is called. For your information, to get an idea of what we are talking about, 380 million people have the vote in India. There are 542 seats in the house, but the elections will not be held in Punjab and Assam. The political situation there is currently too complicated, and passions are running too high. Thus, the government has decided not to hold elections there for the time being. As a result, only 514 seats, not 542, will be contested. As of the end of this week, 6,200 candidates are running for these 514 seats.

Thus you can see that the situation is rather complicated. In the view of the majority of observers, the Indian National Congress, headed by Rajiv Gandhi, has every change of victory.

[Shishlin] One must say objectively that the situation favors the Indian National Congress...

[Bovin interrupting] In general, yes, of course....

[Shishlin] Industrial production is also expanding, and -- what is very important for India - agricultural production is expanding fairly steadily. It appears that they will have a record harvest this year.

[Levin] I cite the following figure: 154 million metric tons. There was also a very high achievement last year although less: 151.5 million metric tons. Noting India's successes, it is not superflous to also mention that in the current financial year which ends in March, gross national product will increase by 5 percent according to Ministry of Finance data. This is also a good index. Foreign currency reserves presently comprise 6.2 billion U.S. dollars, which is approximately 1 billion dollars more than a year ago. All this gives grounds to assert that India's economy is developing successfully. In the first instance, these are the fruits of the activity that the government headed by Indira Gandhi implemented, and, this, as many observers believe, is the legacy that allows Rajiv Gandhi to successfully continue the policy of the former cabinet and lead the country on the path of progress.

[Shishlin] Thus it is perfectly obvious that the new Indian prime minister has as his political asset the fact that he has been able to quite quickly and energetically cope with all the intercommunal disorders, with those acts of violence that accompanied tragic days for our friendly country. Therefore, naturally, I agree with Aleksandr Yevgenivich that there will be a struggle during the elections; a definite diversity of positions already exists, but all the preconditions are there, of course, for the Indian National Congress to wield a firm majority in parliament.

[Bovin] I think this will contribute to a continuity in policy, in Indian foreign policy. We are hoping that those relations of really, well, such cordial friendship, that those relations advantageous both to us and to India will also be maintained under the new leadership in India.

[Levin] When we talk about mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and India, one would also like to note the following aspect that was talked about at the joint session of the Commissions on Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet last Friday. Certain topical issues of the further improvement of the Soviet Union's economic and scientific-technical cooperation with liberated countries were examined at this session; there, it was said in particular that the scale of such cooperation is broadening, its directions are becoming more varied and its forms are being perfected. The objective basis for these relations remains immutable -- the common character of the root interests of socialism and the national liberation movement in the struggle for peace, the independence of peoples and social progress.

Soviet foreign economic policy differs in essence from the policy of the West. The USSR's economic and scientific-technical assistance to liberated countries is directed in relation to their requirements, and in the first instance, to productive aims, and the creation of an industrial base of their own for these countries. In this connection Comrade Chernendo's statement on the fact that socialism is the natural ally of all those who struggle for the eradication of discrimination, the elimination of any exploitation in international economic relations, against the use of economic levers as means of political pressure, and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states was cited at the session.

India has become convinced of this through its own experience. With the help of the Soviet Union the basis of heavy industry has been created. The Soviet Union and India are actively cooperating in the discovery and exploitation of mineral resources on Indian territory, and so on.

At the same time, these relations also have a very specific, positive result for the Soviet Union in the economic sphere; by developing cooperation with liberated countries, the Soviet Union -- what I have in mind in the given case is not just India -- receives as repayment of credits raw materials, industrial goods and foodstuffs for mass consumption, such as textiles, footwear, garments and knitted goods, citrus fruits, coffee, tea, and others, which contribute to satisfying the growing demands of the Soviet people, and Indian goods, in particular, are very, very widely offered in our shops.

Pakistani Actions Condemned

At the moment, the tension that has grown on the borders with Pakistan is leaving a rather noticeable mark on the situation in India.

[Bovin] Yes, Pakistan in effect at the moment has become a strong point of U.S. strategy in this region, in particular in connection with events in Afghanistan. The Americans are saturating Pakistan with modern weapons...

[Levin, interrupting] Rajiv Gandhi stated outright that arming Pakistan always brings with it a threat to India....

[Bovin] Yes, and although it must be said that Ziaul Haq is speaking rather optimistically about Indian-Pakistani relations after his meeting with Rajiv Gandhi, the facts do not confirm this optimism in any way. On the contrary, literally every day Indian newspapers write about the heightening of tension in relations between India and Pakistan, through the fault of Pakistan, I stress. So that here, there is also a complication in the situation on the subcontinent.

[Levin] Talking about the position of Pakistan, it is essential to stress its role in relation to its support for the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble.

[Bovin] Simply, it really arms it, and trains it; moreover...

[Levin, interrupting] And occasionally participates directly...

[Bovin, simultaneously] Yes, Pakistani officers and soldiers have been observed on Afghan territory: they cross over and fight there.

[Shishlin] With reference to a White House representative, THE NEW YORK TIMES recently wrote that the White House has planned to increase its secret military aid for the current fiscal year -- and THE NEW YORK TIMES renders the word secret in quotation marks, inasmuch as this secret has been evident for a long time already -- to increase military aid to Afghan counterrevolutionaries based on Pakistani territory to $280 million. This is a twofold increase. While Pakistan's role manifests itself in the fact that the counterrevolution has quarters and camps situated there, and the number presently has significantly exceeded a hundred, CIA resident officers [rezidenty] in Islamabad have achieved accords with the leader of the Pakistani Intelligence Bureau on joint actions against Afghanistan.

The Afghan newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR recently reported that 13 saboteurs had penetrated into Herat Province from Pakistan, and even the Pakistani newspaper URDU DIGEST cited facts on Pakistani participation in battle actions in the Afghan Provinces of Paktia and Paktika. Within the past few days, an official note from the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs was presented in which it was stated that two Pakistani military helicopters invaded Afghan airspace on 25 November; on 27 November the Pakistani Army shot at peaceful population centers in the Barikowt area, Konar Province.

[Bovin] It appears to me that in both India and apparently in other countries neighbouring Pakistan, that definite conclusions are being drawn from this because what Pakistan is doing does not correspond in any way to its national interests, and, in general, is a destabilizing factor for that area.

[Levin] The world remains a complicated place and, naturally, there have always been problems. They will remain. However, it seems to me that, at the moment, at the tail end of 1984, one can look forward by and large with a more well founded optimism than was the case, let's say, a year ago. What plays a decisive role in this primarily is what we have already discussed -- the growing might of the countries of the socialist community, their confident progress in the economic sphere, the development of friendly ties, and their defense power.

[Shishlin] And, naturally, their consistent peace-loving foreign policy, one open to honest accords, and ready for bold decisions.

[Levin] It is on this that we will end today. Thank you, esteemed comrades, for your attention. All the best to you.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON RESUMPTION OF USSR-U.S. TALKS

PM241825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Nikolay Prozhogin "International Review]

[Excerpt] Time for Concrete Decisions

The outgoing week in international life has been marked by the broad and interested discussion of the provisions put forward by Comrade K.U. Chernenko in his replies to questions from a correspondent of the American NBC Television company. The fact that they have attracted such close attention is logical. It is a matter of the most vital questions of the age -- how to avert the threat of nuclear war, find a way of ending the arms race, and create a situation in the world in which the peoples do not feel fear for the future.

For this it is essential that the USSR and the United States, taking account of their special responsibility for the preservation of peace, agree on the limitation and reduction of arms, primarily nuclear arms, and on the prevention of the spread of the arms race to areas as yet unaffected by it. The Soviet leader stressed the proposal that he put forward recently pointing out practical ways to achieve this objective. These are the conclusion of an agreement on the prevention of the militarization of space, a quantitative and qualitative freeze on nuclear weapons, and the completion of work on an agreement on the complete and total prohibiton of nuclear weapon tests. These are urgent and objectively the most easily soluble questions, although of course the list of possible steps in the direction of strengthening stability and security in the world could be continued.

The peoples note with satisfaction that the Soviet Union firmly follows its principled line irrespective of the complexity of turns in international politics. This is confirmed yet again by the anthology of selected speeches and articles by Comrade K.U. Chernenko published in Vienna the other day. The author's message to Austrian readers points in particular to the experience of the seventies, which showed that fruitful cooperation between states with different social systems is not only possible but necessary. Our country is convinced that detente is the natural state since confrontation is a dangerous anomaly whose consequences are difficult to predict in present conditions.

We are not to blame for the fact that the peoples' hopes for the ratification of the SALT II treaty were disappointed, that other important talks have been broken off, and that the situation in the world has been dangerously exacerbated. The responsibility for all this is borne by those circles in Washington which believed -- and many people there still believe this to this day -- that, having forged ahead in the arms race, they would be able to talk to the USSR in the language of "force" and impose their "solutions." Today it well understood in the world that this cannot be. The supporters of a "policy of strength" are finding themselves increasingly isolated in the face of world public opinion.

An important role is played by the position of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and the peoples' broadening peace struggle throughout the world, including in the United States. These factors have not been uninfluential recently in official Washington circles' consideration that it would be beneficial to somewhat soften their bellicose tone. Their representatives have even begun to give assurances that during the "second presidential term" the present administration will have no task more important than to improve relations with the USSR. Well, we will wait and see.

A report was recently published that the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to embark on new talks with the aim of reaching mutually acceptable accords on the whole range of questions relating to nuclear and space weapons. To formulate a joint understanding of the subject and objectives of such talks USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz will meet in Geneva on 7-8 January 1985.

In this light the Soviet Union's appeal to the United States to join us in seeking practical solutions to specific problems assumes increasingly topical significance.

Discussions, Discussions...

When discussing the theme of dialogue between the United States and the USSR the concept of "umbrella" talks has been put into circulation in Washington, meaning that a broad range of questions can be discussed under such an "umbrella".

One high-ranking White House official has described "umbrella" talks as "an exchange of views between the two countries designed to provide both sides with an opportunity to ascertain to what extent our views differ on stability and how each of us sees the possibility of strengthening stability with the aid of arms control." For his part U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director K. Adelman added that these would not be "negotiations in the sense that we are attempting to elaborate treaty formulations or reach agreement on verification measures; they would be a prelude to negotiations."

Let us note, first, that both these explanations deal not with arms reductions but merely "arms control." The terminology adopted in Washington is no accident, of course. Moreover, the cited statements are not distinguished by clarity in defining the U.S. stance. This latter fact evidently reflects the struggle which, judging by U.S. press reports, is taking place deep within the Washington administration on the question of talks with the Soviet Union. "We are by no means unanimous in our position," an official administration spokesman admitted a few days ago.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL writes that "a struggle to influence the President has begun among high-ranking American officials. The State Department and the Pentagon are giving him diametrically opposed advice on all the main questions ranging from arms control to Central America. The main subject of the disputes is the question of whether Reagan should attempt to play the role of peacemaker during his second term, translating his preelection rhetoric into reality, or whether it would be better to return to the course of confrontation that characterized his first term.

At present, as far as can be judged, Reagan is inclining toward the course of abandoning confrontation recommended by the State Department.... At the same time the supporters of a hard line are continuing backstage moves to prevent a softening of the U.S. position."

This is not the first time that we have seen across the ocean "battles" which make it possible to show some "peacemaking figure" in an effective propaganda light. The American press is laying it on thick in describing what NBC's Washington correspondent called "a classic power struggle," whose main protagonists are the heads of the State Department on the one hand and the Pentagon on the other.

The not unknown American extremist organization, the Heritage Foundation, is associated with militarist circles. A few days ago it presented the U.S. Administration with a report whose content was leaked to the press. The report calls on the administration to renounce the ABM treaties signed by the United States and the USSR in 1972, not conduct talks with the Soviet Union on antisatellite weapons, not to agree to the conclusion of a treaty on the complete and total prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, and not to ratify the treaty on the limitation of underground tests of such weapons. Moreover, according to this superhawk organization, the United States must not conclude a treaty on the banning of chemical weapons or put forward any proposals to limit and reduce nuclear weapons or reduce armed forces and arms in central Europe.... In a word, the report calls for all channels of the arms race to be left open and for it to be continued in every way in the hope of obtaining military supremacy over the Soviet Union for the United States.

So, there are discussions, recommendations, and conflicting views. However, where is there anything constructive or concrete in any of this? Nothing of this kind is as yet visible in Washington. Talk about negotiations or even disputes are not a bad thing if, of course, they give rise to the truth and an understanding that concrete actions are needed to improve the situation and end the arms race. It has long been time to abandon the illusions that the United States, in THE NEW YORK TIMES' words, "will be able to continue to build up arms while simultaneously persuading or compelling Moscow to reduce them." The author of the article published in this newspaper counters such illusions with the view of "practically all authoritative specialists on Soviet affairs," who consider that "the USSR will do everything necessary to preserve military parity." Yes, this is the case. Here, even the insane "star wars" concept, the shifting of the arms race to space, will not help.

BUSINESS WEEK magazine gives assurances that Reagan has every intention "of crowning his presidency with an arms control agreement." This intention is as "solid as steel," White House Chief of Staff M. Deaver stated. At the same time, in the view of most American observers, the main obstacle to reaching an agreement between the USSR and the United States on disarmament questions is the "star wars" program program proclaimed in Washington. Moreover, there is as yet no intention of abandoning this since both the White House and the Pentagon see this plan, according to American press reports, as a means for securing America's "invulnerability" and simultaneously as "an instrument for pressuring the USSR."

In this connection, THE WASHINGTON POST observer S. Rosenfeld notes that the administration's adherence to the "star wars" program in no way tallies with the proclaimed aspiration to achieve success in talks with the USSR.

It is indicative that the U.S. allies are displaying increasing concern in attmepting to persuade Washington to embark on talks for the purpose of ending the arms race. This question occupied an important place in the course of the just ended visit to the United States by French External Relations Minister C. Cheysson. FRG Federal Chancellor H. Kohl intends to raise the question of "real results" in East-West dialogue in Washington.

Japanese Premier Y. Nakasone has also voiced his intention "to make efforts aimed at achieving peace" during his upcoming talks with the U.S. President.

No matter how polite the formulations used by these and other Western countries in their appeals to Washington, they display appreciable concern primarily at the U.S. aspiration to shift the arms race into space, which threatens to jeopardize even the military concepts adopted now by their allies, not to mention the threat posed by such plans for the cause of universal peace.

In addition to the growing threat of war many people in the West are also concerned by the economic consequences of the arms race. The latest downturn in the U.S. economy is causing increasingly serious concern among American business circles. It is no coincidence that it is at precisely this time that the organ of these circles, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, published an article under the expressive headline "The Arms Buildup Planned by Reagan Could Be Beyond the United States." Thus, the intoxication with military programs is being followed by an inevitable hangover.

The economic consequences of the arms race have also affected the position of the leadership of the American labor unions, who are convinced, as the journal POLITICAL AFFAIRS states, that "peace is in the interests of economic security and the improvement of workers' living conditions." "We are witnessing a transition to the peace struggle throughout our society, and the labor union movement cannot be an exception," this journal testifies. "On many fronts -- in the struggle against the MX missiles, the campaign for a nuclear freeze, the growing opposition to arms expenditure, and the indignation at military interference in Central American affairs -- the labor unions are playing an important role."

The new negotiations on which the USSR and the United States have agreed to embark will begin in the new year. The peoples expect them to be just that -- new talks in which the American side will finally be prepared to heed the realities of the modern world and the principles of equality and identical security in order to reach accords in the interests of peace.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM031100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[Tomas Kolesnichenko "International Review"]

[Text] Steps Taken

Such a powerful charge of foreign policy and diplomatic activity by the CPSU and the Soviet state was packed into the 7 days of the past week that it may be said with certainty that our new peace offensive is now at the center of the world public's attention. For instance, no organ of the foreign mass media with the slightest claim to be serious -- be it radio, television, press agency, or newspaper -- has failed to metion, during these days, K.U. Chernenko's talks with British Labor Party leader N. Kinnock and Austrian Federal Chancellor F. Sinowatz. The main purport of the foreign response to these talks and to the results of the 2d session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, lies in the recognition of the essential fact that our country is doing everything possible to resolve the main question of today, that of averting the threat of nuclear war.

It is not in words, but in deeds that the Soviet Union pursues a policy of peace. Its budget is a budget not of war, but of creation, of impressive construction. We spend only 4.9 percent of the budget on military needs. This figure also has sped through the entire world press. It is in sharp contrast with what is allocated for the Pentagon's needs.

The other day the Soviet Union made a proposal to U.S. President Reagan for the USSR and the United States to begin new talks, and, a very important point, the sphere of the talks was indicated. It is a question of a whole complex of interconnected questions about the nonmilitarization of space and the reduction of strategic nuclear arms and medium-range nuclear facilities. The ultimate goal of the talks is also defined in concrete terms: a quest for solutions that would help bring about progress toward a total ban on nuclear weapons and ultimately their elimination. In all these avenues, K.U. Chernenko noted, the Soviet side is prepared to seek the most radical solutions.

The new Soviet initiative winged its way around the world and millions of people breathed more easily -- a ray of light appeared again at the end of the long tunnel. It would be possible to quote, and it would take several pages, remarks by many heads of state and government, and prominent public figures who have come out in support of the USSR's new initiative and given the highest evaluation of it. Let us just mention the statement by an international group attached to the Aspen Institute of Humanitarian Studies (United States) signed by 31 prominent political figures from capitalist countries, including former heads of government of Austria, Canada, the FRG, France, Portugal, and Britain. The authors of the document come out decisively in support of the Soviet peace initiatives and the successful conduct of the Soviet-American talks.

Indeed, the radical resolution of each of the questions mentioned by K.U. Chernenko would be of inestimable benefit to all mankind. Take, for instance, the problem of preventing the militarization of space. Resolving this means stopping a new, qualitative leap forward in the arms race, a leap forward on an unprecedented scale, entailing a terrible threat of nuclear war. Moreover, the spread of the arms race to outer space whether through the creation of an ABM defense system, antisatellite weapons, or the siting of other weapons in space, will require expenditure on a fantastic scale, measured in hundreds of billions, snatched from the peaceful sectors of the economy. However, the worst thing of all is that preparation for "star wars" basically means undermining the arms limitation process and is an attempt to achieve military superiority through space.

Many people realize this in the United States itself. At a press conference held the other day at the American Association of Arms Control Supporters, the prominent U.S. political figures M. Bundy (special adviser to the President on national security questions, 1961-1966), R. McNamara (defense secretary, 1961-1968), and G. Smith (head of the U.S. delegation to the SALT I talks, 1969-1972) totally demolished the Reagan "star wars" program. M. Bundy, in his statement, said that the fulfillment of the "star wars" program will intensify the mood of distrust between the USSR and the United States and give rise to the development of "countersystems." G. Smith observed that from the viewpoint of international law, Reagan's idea is illegal, since it violates the existing American-Soviet ABM limitation treaty. "The 'star wars' plans," McNamara predicted, "will die of their own accord, but we will pay a high price for them -- political, economic, and military."

It is also quite obvious that Reagan's peace-loving rhetoric and his promises to make the arms limitation problem the number one priority in U.S. foreign policy played a role of considerable importance in his reelection for a second term as President. He bound himself, personally, by that promise. Of course, people in the United States are not particularly fond of remembering their election promises, still less fulfilling them. However, this time it is a question of the fate of the Republican Party, which lost two seats in the Senate at the elections and allowed the Democrats to hold on to the majority in the House of Representatives. Moreover, the struggle for control of the White House after 1988 is already beginning, under the surface. Will the Republicans succeed in holding onto the post of president? Many observers agree that this will depend not least on how far the present administration intends to take account of the feelings of the people, who are expressing increasing concern about its dangerous militarist course.

Second, if Washington does not want a further deterioration in relations with its allies, it must take into account the growing demands throughout the world, and especially in the NATO countries where the United States is siting its new missiles, for it to conduct constructive talks, and not to confine itself to generalities which do not commit it to anything. Even FRG Chancellor H. Kohl, who is known as the "top pupil at the Atlanticist school," stated, during his current visit to Washington, that the FRG expects "real steps" from the United States in the direction of an agreement with the USSR.

Third (this would be placed first, if we were not talking about the United States), life itself demonstrates the need not for words, but for concrete steps in the direction of eliminating the threat of nuclear war. Despite spending hundreds of billions of dollars on the so-called "modernization" of the war machine, the United States has not secured a higher level of security for its country, and has only accelerated the flywheel of the arms race. Moreover this has, to a large extent, led to the development of the budget deficit which is undermining the country's economy. This year, according to some estimates, the federal budget deficit will reach $210 billion. The new economic indicators in the U.S. economy are associated precisely with this fact.

It is a question of a rapidly approaching recession. Alarming new economic summaries were published last Thursday. The index of basic economic indicators fell 0.7 percent in October. On the New York stock market the Dow Jones indexes, which reflect the state of affairs in the main sectors of industry, immediately fell sharply (by 11.93 points in one day). Analysis of these figures by experts shows that the U.S. economy has begun to choke. "We are on the brink of a recession: -- that was how D. Rather, presenter of a television news program for the big American TV company CBS, commented on these reports.

One of the main reasons for this situation is the inflated Pentagon budget. That is why, in the view of authoritative American experts, U.S. military spending must be significantly reduced.

All these things are on one side of the scales. On the other is the burden of the past, the administration's clear reluctance to heed the voice of reason, the policy of frenzied militarism, and the allergy to questions of disarmament. Which way will the scales tip? Here is what R. Kaiser, the very well informed WASHINGTON POST observer, writes: "The very fact of reaching an agreement on a meeting in Geneva in January to discuss arms control questions is causing considerable animation in Washington. The White House is holding optimistic briefings; much is being said, also, about a rapprochement between the great powers.... However, in fact Soviet-American relations remain complex...." "The most important of all the factors influencing events in Washington is no great secret, and is known to everyone in the capital who is concerned with arms control problems. This secret can be learned from former secretaries of state, defense secretaries, presidential national security advisers, and others, both Republicans and Democrats, and is sometimes spoken of by employees of the present administration. The secret is that the Reagan administration does not have a policy of its own on the matter of national security," Kaiser writes.

It is hard to overstate the importance of other issues too, issues which embrace the complex of Soviet initiatives. In relations to Europe, for instance, the siting of new American first-strike missiles in a number of NATO countries remains a very important problem. By turning those countries into a bridgehead for attack on the socialist states, Washington is at the same time undermining its allies' security by turning their territory into targets for retaliation. Europe's security lies not in the accumulation of nuclear weapons, but in their reduction and elimination. In this context a tremendous international response was aroused by K.U. Chernenko's statement during his talk with N. Kinnock, when he said that the Soviet Union would be prepared to reduce and physically eliminate a proportion of its own medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR corresponding to the number of nuclear missiles eliminated by the British side.

The implementation by Britain of total nuclear disarmament, with the elimination of the relevant foreign bases, would create conditions in which the USSR would guarantee that its own nuclear weapons will not be targeted on British territory.

The Soviet leader's remarks and the Soviet Union's sincere desire to conduct talks and achieve mutually acceptable solutions are already having a beneficial influence on the European situation. The other day the Bureau of Belgium's Christian People's Party (CVP), one of the main parties in the government coalition, called on the country's government not to give the "green light" to the new American first-strike weapons. "While real conditions exist for the resumption of nuclear arms talks and the attainment of a positive result, Belgium has no grounds for siting American medium-range missiles on its soil," the CVP Bureau resolution says. In response to this appeal the Belgian Government announced a postponement of the final decision on the siting of American cruise missiles on the country's territory. As Prime Minister W. Martens announced, the government will analyze the prevailing situation with a view to adopting a decision in the first quarter of next year, and not in December of this year, as was formerly planned.

The key problem in the cause of ending the arms race is still the question of strategic arms limitation and reduction. As for Washington, it continues to put forward and implement programs for creating sophisticated arms systems which are, in effect, first-strike weapons. These are the MX missile, the Trident and Los Angeles submarines, B-1B bombers, and others. All this is nothing but the same old attempt to secure military superiority over the Soviet Union. However, as our leaders have noted repeatedly, such attempts are doomed to failure and only serve to further accelerate the spiral of the arms race. Only mutually acceptable agreements based on the strict principle of equality and identicial security for the two sides are possible.

Which Way Will the Scales Tip?

Is the United States today prepared for honest talks, and how serious, unlike in the past, is its intention to seek solutions capable of breaking, at long last, the impasse on the very important problem of ending the arms race? An answer to this question is awaited today throughout the world, not least in the United States itself. However, not one of the most sophisticated political observers, American or otherwise, can give an unambiguous answer as yet, although in the last week alone they have written hundreds of pages and said thousands of words on television about the subject.

If we try to identify a common denominator in all these opinions and arguments, the picture that emerges is approximately as follows. There are at least three important factors pushing the Reagan administration into talks. First, there is the pressure from the American public. A recent U.S. public opinion poll showed that the vast majority of the country's population, some 80 percent, favor the attainment of agreement between the USSR and the United States on arms limitation and reduction.

It was no accident that the author used the words "its own" at the end of that quotation. In the last few days more and more has been written about the serious differences, disputes, and "tugs of war" inside the Washington administration over what position to take at the talks with the USSR. Many people are prepared to reduce the problems of elaborating positions virtually to a struggle between the "two Richards," meaning Richart Burt from the State Department and Richard Perle in the Pentagon. If, they say, the sensible Richard from the State Department overpowers the rabid Richard from the Pentagon, then...However, the problem can hardly be confined to contradictions between these second-rank officials, although R. Perle does indeed cut an odious figure even beneath the 5-cornered roof of the U.S. war department.

His "umbrage" at any steps in the direction of agreements with the USSR has long been familiar. After all, above Perle is Secretary Weinberger, and above him is the President, and it is he who makes the final decision.

Recent statements by presidential national security adviser R. MacFarlane do not inspire optimism, either: "All 4 years of Reagan's presidency could be spent at the talks," "Our schedule for the deployment of Pershings is immutable," "No moratoriums on our side...."

All the same: Which way will the scales tip? Only time can answer that question. The Soviet Union has taken its step. So now it is up to the U.S. Administration.

FURTHER REPORTS ON AAPSO CONFERENCE IN KABUL

Karmal Receives Participants

LD021819 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Kabul December 2 TASS -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, received participants in the AAPSO conference on a new international information order. Addressing them, he spoke highly of the significance of the forum in the Afghan capital. The Afghan people, who have fallen victim to a criminal act of aggression launched by imperialism and reaction, Babrak Karmal stated, have experienced at first hand how the imperialist and reactionary forces distroy information, spread lies, and slander about progressive change in the country, and try to denigrate the fraternal internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union. It is another graphic example of the activities of imperialist propaganda, the provocative character of which is becoming more and more obvious to the peoples of the world from one day to the next.

Delivering a reply speech, Chitta Biswas, AAPSO deputy general secretary, voiced support for the just struggle waged by the Afghan people as they are building a free and prosperous Afghanistan and countering the intrigues of imperialism and reaction.

Conference Ends

LD022238 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Kabul December 2 TASS -- A conference of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) on a new international information order ended here. It was attended by delegates from 40 countries and from a number of international organizations.

The participants in the conference discussed the role of mass media as an instrument of peace, friendship and development, the role of the Western mass media as a tool of the cold war, misinformation, aggression and subversion of the sovereignty and independence of states and reviewed other important problems related to the struggle waged by the developing countries against imperialist ideology propagated by Western newspapers, magazines and radio broadcasts.

The documents approved by the conference stress the need to use every possibility to step up struggle for a new information order and for making the press, radio and television into effective instruments of bringing the peoples closer together and strengthening peace.

SOVIET UN ENVOY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD011142 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 1 TASS -- A press conference was given here by the Soviet delegation to the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly. It was devoted to Soviet initiatives aimed at preventing the spread of the nuclear arms race to space. The initiatives tabled by the USSR at the current session of the General Assembly, including that on using space exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the good of man, have been highly appreciated by the international community, Soviet delegate Viktor Israelyan said. The draft resolution, tabled on the initiative of many nonaligned countries and the Soviet Union, that calls for the prevention of the militarisation of space and for the beginning of urgent and concrete talks to this effect has been approved by all the delegations and the USA alone refrained from approving the document as a whole and voted against the provision on the talks.

The United States took an obstructionist stand in discussing other resolutions, including that on freezing nuclear weapons. The Soviet delegate noted that the U.S. delegation to the First Committee (political affairs and security, including disarmament) 16 times voted against resolutions bearing on the most vital problems of our time.

Viktor Israelyan stressed that the accord reached at the Soviet Union's proposal on new talks with the USA with a view to producing mutually acceptable agreements on the entire range of questions related to nuclear and space weapons is a new Soviet initiative, an initiative of Soviet foreign policy of peace. It is now up to the American side to display readiness and desire to begin businesslike and serious talks, he said.

U.S. TO SET UP CENTRALIZED SPACE COMMAND

LD010715 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 1 TASS -- President Reagan has decided to set up a unified "U.S. Space Command" inside the Department of Defence.

A Pentagon announcement says that the new command will report directly to Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will "centralise operational responsibilities" of the earlier created separate space commands of the Air Force and the Navy. The Pentagon has stated that the new centralized command is necessary for a more effective use of military space systems and better planning of their operation in future. The ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency points out that the U.S. Air Force and the Navy now have an aggregate of a hundred active satellites in space for such jobs as communications, spy photography, and to monitor nuclear explosions. The functioning of the satellites the number of which will considerably grow will from now on be controlled by a single command centre.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE AMERICAN BUSINESSMAN ANDREAS

Gorbachev Meeting

LD031211 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has received today Dwayne Andreas, a prominent representative of the U.S. business circles, co-chairman of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, chairman of the board of directors of the "ADM" firm.

The conversation covered issues concerning the state of and prospects for trade and economic relations between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. and the role of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council in the business relations between the two countries.

Marchuk Meeting

LD301812 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Sicence and Technology, today received Dwayne O. Andreas, co-chairman of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council and chairman of the board of directors of the firm "Archer Daniels Midland."

The conversation dealt with questions of intensifying the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council's activities in the field of scientific and technological cooperation between Soviet organizations and U.S. firms.

Patolichev Meeting

PM301427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, received D. Andreas, cochairman of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC), on 29 November. A talk took place on questions of USSR-U.S. trade and economic relations and ASTEC's practical activity.

GROMYKO REPORTEDLY REFUSES OFFER TO VISIT JAPAN

OW301311 Tokyo KYODO in English 1306 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, Nov. 30 KYODO -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko Friday told Japanese Ambassador Yasue Katori he would visit Japan when such a visit would produce fruit. Gromyko reaffirmed his previous stand that he would not go to Tokyo for some time because no results could be expected under present circumstances, Japanese officials said.

Katori, who moved to Moscow from Beijing earlier this year, called on Gromyko at the Foreign Ministry and called for the promotion of dialogue between the two countries. The envoy asked the Foreign Minister to visit Japan, saying that major changes have emerged in Japan since Gromyko's previous visit to Tokyo in 1976. Katori questioned what Gromyko meant by "fruit," the officials said. Gromyko replied that Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa would reply to the question later, they said.

U.S. SR-71 VIOLATION OF DPRK AIRSPACE NOTED

LD302006 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 TASS -- An American SR-71 reconnaissance plane intruded into the airspace of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over the latter's territorial waters near the coast of the Yellow Sea on November 29, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY reported. One and a half hours later, the plane again violated this country's border east of the city of Kosong.

The latest U.S. provocative actions have created a serious threat to peace and security in the Korean peninsula. The violation of the DPRK's airspace by the American spy plane has furnished further evidence of the U.S. Administration's adventurist policy which aims to heighten tension in this part of the world even further.

The DPRK's chief delegate to the military commission on the truce in Korea strongly protested the latest and flagrant encroachment on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

POLITICAL BAN IN SOUTH KOREA PARTIALLY LIFTED

SK030444 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] According to reports from South Korea, dictator Chon Tu-hwan lifted the political ban on a group of opposition leaders. Meanwhile, 15 noted out-of-office activists, including Kim Tae-chung, a noted opponent of the Chon Tu-hwan regime and an exile in the United States, were excluded from this well propagandized measure. The Seoul regime's ambassador to Washington said that if Kim Tae-chung returns home, he will be arrested and serve a 20-year prison sentence. Washington and Seoul are trying to give the impression that South Korea, where human rights are flagrantly violated, is undergoing a so-called liberalization process.

PRAVDA REPORTS GRISHIN RETURN FROM MONGOLIA

PM301008 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Nov -- The Soviet party and Government delegation headed by V.V. Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Moscow CPSU Gorkom first secretary, left for home today.

It took part in the festivities to mark the 60th anniversary of the 3d MPRP Congress and the proclamation of the Mongolian Republic at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee and the Mongolian Government.

The delegation comprised Z.N. Nuriyev, CPSU Central Committee member and USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Hero of Socialist Labor M.D. Poleshchuk, weaver at the P.P. Shcherbakov Silk Combine in Moscow; and S.P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to Mongolia.

The delegation was seen off at the capital's airport by D. Molomjamts and T. Namsray, Politburo members and MPRP Central Committee secretaries; D. Maydar, T. Ragchaa, B. Altangeral, and B. Dejid, MPRP Central Committee Politburo members; and other Mongolian party and state leaders.

The delegation was met at the airport in Moscow by M.S. Solomentsev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; Ya. P. Ryabov, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman; R.F. Dementyeva, V.F. Promyslov, and O.B. Rakhmanin, CPSU Central Committee members; Yu. N. Valov, first deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee; M.N. Smirnovskiy, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; M.S. Kapitsa, USSR first deputy foreign minister; and other officials. T.Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, was also among the welcoming party.

MONGOLIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM301107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] A delegation of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society headed by D. Gombojab, Politburo member, MPRP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society Central Council Presidium, visited the Soviet Union 19 through 26 November.

The delegation participated in measures of the Soviet-Mongolian friendship month devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Mongolian People's Republic. The Mongolian friends visited Moscow and the Azerbaijan SSR, participated in public rallies, meetings, and soirees, and visited a number of primary organizations of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society.

The delegation was received by K.V. Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary. T.S. Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

PAKISTANI 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST DRA PROTESTED

DRA Officially Protests

LD291103 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Kabul November 29 TASS -- A protest was made to the charge d'affaires of Pakistan in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in connection with new provocations of Pakistan against that country.

The note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan points out that on November 25 two Pakistani warplanes violated the Afghan air space and for 15 minutes made a provocative flight over the Barikowt area, Konarha Province. On the night of November 26-27 the Pakistani aritllery shelled peaceful populated localities in the same area. Serious material damage was inflicted to the dwellings of Afghan citizens.

Stressing that the Pakistani side is to bear full responsibility for the consequences of these barbarous acts, the Afghan Government has demanded the immediate termination of armed provocations which lead to a further aggravation of tension in the region.

PRAVDA Cites DRA Paper

PM301207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports: "Protest Made"]

[Excerpt] Kabul, 29 Nov -- The Afghan newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR has published an article exposing Pakistan's crude interference in the DRA's internal affairs.

Immediately after the victory of the April Revolution, the newspaper writes, Islamabad started eleborating plans for armed aggression against the republic. Pakistani territory was made available for siting the counterrevolution's headquarters and camps, which now number considerably more than 100. At the same time, CIA residents in Islamabad reached an agreement with the leaders of the Pakistani Intelligence Bureau on joint operations against Afghanistan.

The article points out that instance of incursions into Afghanistan by Pakistani servicemen have become more frequent recently. Not long ago 13 saboteurs penetrated Herat Province. The Pakistani magazine URDU DIGEST cited instances of participation by Pakistanis in combat operations on the territory of the Afghan provinces of Paktia and Paktika. On 25 July a group of Pakistani "commandos" were sent across the border in the region of Teri-Mangal with the task of giving armed assistance to the traitors to the Afghan people.

Pakistani psychological warfare experts, skilled in concocting all kinds of fables, are taking part in the ideological indoctrination of Afghan refugees in camps on Pakistani territory. The regime gives the dushmans the opportunity to print huge editions of pamphlets, newspapers, and magazines whose content is permeated with the poison of hatred for the April Revolution.

All these facts, the newspaper stresses, indicate that the Pakistani regime seeks a peaceful settlement of the Afghanistan situation only in words. In practice, it is not only stepping up its assistance to the Afghan counterrevolution, but also pursuing a policy of escalating military and ideological provocations against the DRA.

Biryukov Condemns Actions

LD301802 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Reports of armed provocations staged one after another by Pakistan against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are coming from the area of the Afghan-Pakistani border. Violations of Afghanistan's air space by Pakistani Air Force planes and helicopters, artillery shelling of peaceful populated localities, the infiltration of terrorists and saboteurs and, lastly, the direct participation of Pakistani servicemen in combat operations on the territory of a number of Afghan provinces -- such are only some of the hostile actions taken lately by Pakistan's ruling circles against this neighbouring country. They clearly indicate that they in Islamabad evidently do not want to live in peace and goodneighbourliness with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and are deliberately expanding interference in the affairs of sovereign Afghanistan not caring about the consequences of this for peace in the region and in the whole world.

It is known that with the consent and assistance of the authorities the territory of Pakistan has been turned into the main bridgehead from which the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is being conducted. More than a hundred centres for the training of terrorist and subversive agents recruited from the camp of the Afghan counter-revolution are now operating in areas bordering on Afghanistan. Under the supervision of foreign and Pakistani instructors they are being trained in the "science" of murder and destruction. On completing the course of training, and again with the assistance of the Pakistani authorities, they are being infiltrated into the DRA where they commit crimes against the peaceful population. The training of terrorists directly in the training centres of the Pakistani Army is also being expanded. More than that, this army itself is being "educated" in a clearly anti-Afghan spirit, in a spirit of implacability to the DRA, and the thought about the "inevitability of war" with the revolutionary republic is being hammered into the heads of soldiers.

This anti-Afghan activity clearly contradicts the statements by Pakistani officials in favour of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. It runs counter to the efforts made through the personal representative of the United Nations secretary general Diego Cordoves with the aim of achieving such a settlement by ways of talks.

At the same time these activities expose the falsity and hypocricy of Islamabad which supposedly strives for a peaceful settlement of the "Afghan problem" but in reality whips up tension in the region and exploits this "problem" with the obvious aim of bolstering the "frontline status" of Pakistan (a status given this state by the imperialists) and thus getting from the United States and its allies more billions of dollars in economic and military aid.

The anti-Afghan actions of the Pakistani authorities accord only with the interests of imperialism in that region. They are incompatible with the status of Pakistan as a non-aligned state, with the principles of the peaceful coexistence of states, with elementary norms of goodneighbourhood. They are also incompatible with the real national interests of that country and inflict irreparable damage to its prestige.

USTINOV SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO LAOS

PM031039 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, Lao defense minister

Esteemed comrade minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I cordially congratulate you and all Lao People's Army servicemen on the national holiday -- the 9th anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]

The creation of the LPDR marked a radical turnaround in the Lao people's destiny and opened the path for the country's free and independent development, the path for the country's free and independent development, the path of building socialism. Soviet servicemen warmly welcome the Lao people's successes in implementing the decisions of the Third Lao People's Revolutionary Party Congress.

I wish all the Lao People's Army personnel further successes in the cause of strengthening their country's defense capability and building socialism on Lao soil.

May the fraternal friendship and solidarity between our peoples and their armed forces grow stronger and prosper!

With communist greetings, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

MORE ON ACTIVITIES TO MARK YUGOSLAV NATIONAL DAY

IZVESTIYA on Moscow Meeting

PM301035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] The peoples of the USSR and the SFRY are linked by fraternal friendship rooted in the distant past. It was tempered and strengthened in the fire of the battles for social and national liberation and in the joint struggle against fascism and filled with new content in the years of socialist building. This was emphasized 27 November at a ceremonial meeting of respresentatives of Moscow's working people devoted to Yugoslavia's national day — Republic Day.

The keynote speaker — L.B. Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers — pointed out that this festival acquires special political significance today. It is taking place on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, which had a very profound impact on the entire course of world development. In the deadly skirmish with the Hitlerite occupiers, the peoples of our countries once again fought side by side -- as had already happened repeatedly in the difficult times of history -- setting examples of courage.

The speaker emphasized that the Soviet Union is pursuing the policy formulated by our party of the all-around development of relations with Yugoslavia. The joint documents adopted as the result of summit meetings serve as their reliable basis.

M. Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR, who spoke next, gave a high assessment of the constantly developing Yugoslav-Soviet relations. Speaking about the struggle of his country's people during World War II, the ambassador emphasized that the Soviet Union shouldered the chief burden in the great battle against fascism. The Soviet people's heroic struggle and the Red Army's victories at the fronts inspired the Yugoslav anti-fascists. He spoke about the achievements of his country's peoples over the years of building a new life.

Participating in the meeting were T.Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

SFRY Envoy Holds Reception

PM301425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Holiday']

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday -- Republic Day — M. Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, held a reception on 28 November.

The reception was attended by T.Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Y.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, and military leaders.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS ALBANIAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

PM301219 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 6

[Article by P. Nadezhdin: "Important Date in Albania's History"]

[Text] It was 4 decades ago, on 29 November 1944, under the conditions of the Soviet troops' victorious Balkan offensive, that units of the Albanian national liberation army drove the fascist occupiers from their country's territory. The victory over fascism was at the same time a victory for the popular democratic revolution in Albania, because the defeat of the foreign occupiers was accompanied by the military and political defeat of the bourgeoisie and landowners united in the reactionary camp and collaborating with the fascists.

Four decades...Is that a lot or not? What has been done in this period; what successes have been achieved in building a new society? These questions take us back to the past, to the time from which the new life is reckoned. What was Albania like 40 years ago? It was the most backward country in Europe. Like the majority of states which had experienced fascist occupation, it had emerged from the war in ruins and ashes. As they retreated, the fascists barbarically destroyed bridges, roads, and mines; burned cities and villages; and slaughtered livestock. Immediately after the end of the war, in 1948, the country was hit by a drought.

Under these conditions, the Communist Party of Albania (now the Albanian Workers Party) launched a struggle to strengthen the people's democratic system born in the flames of war and steered a course toward Albania's socialist transformation. The party's activity in combating the drought and strengthening the new system was complicated by the antipopular actiolns of the Albanian reaction, which had not come to terms with the loss of its positions and was counting on outside aid and on the support of the subversive organizations cobbled together in the West from the Albanian war criminals who had fled the people's retribution. The perfectly understandable economic or political complications the Albanian Communists encountered were exploited by British and U.S. ruling circles to undermine the authority of the new people's power.

In the situation which had taken shape in those years, the fourth volume of "The History of Albania" notes, the support rendered by the Soviet Union to the young republic was of tremendous importance for overcoming the difficulties of the period of restoration and for the destiny of socialism in Albania and the consolidation of its international positions. In September 1945 the first Soviet-Albanian agreement was signed in Moscow, in the fall of 1945 the first Soviet steamer arrived in Albania carrying grain, and in the same year the first 20 young Albanians were already studying at USSR VUZES. As well as helping with food and industrial goods, the USSR began to render assistance to revive enterprises of the extracting industry and create pioneer enterprises of heavy and light industry, power stations, and so forth.

The AWP made extensive use of the CPSU's experience in guiding work on socialist building. Following the example of Soviet working people, competition was launched in Albania, and its own shock workers and Stakhanovites appeared. Borrowing the experience of their Soviet contemporaries, Albania's young people created shock youth teams at the country's new construction sites. Inspired by their friends' aid, increasingly broad masses of the Albanian people joined in the building of the new society. Thus the friendship born in the struggle against a common enemy -- fascism -- acquired new facets and grew into fruitful cooperation for the sake of building socialism on Albanian soil.

The Soviet Union's experience and its all-around aid enabled Albania to rapidly turn to the planned development of its economy and culture. First, there was the reconstructing "2-year plan" (1949-1950). Then there were the First and Second 5-year Plans, during which the foundations of socialism were laid in Albania. Thanks to the USSR's support, an Albanian Government delegation noted during a visit to the Soviet Union in April 1957 that Albania has not only upheld and strengthened its national independence but, in a comparatively short time, has become an industrial-agrarian country with new industries and an agriculture advancing on the path of socialist transformations. A veritable revolution has been accomplished in the field of culture and education, and the working masses' welfare has been improved.

Today, celebrating the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation and the victory of the people's revolution, Albanian working people are struggling to fulfill the targets of the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the development of Albania's national economy and culture. The Soviet people are following the Albanian working people's efforts with benevolent attention and wish them new successes in socialist building.

TASS NOTES MSZMP STATEMENT BEFORE 13TH CONGRESS

LD302054 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest November 30 TASS -- Under the guidance of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP], the revolutionary vanguard of the working class in Hungary, the Hungarian working people are successfully accomplishing the tasks of socialist construction, the HSWP Central Committee said here in a statement in advance of the party's 13th congress which is due on March 25, 1985. Over the time since the previous party congress, it said, Hungary has made further progress on the path of building socialism. The power of the working people is strong. The material and technical foundation of socialism has been improved and solidified. Cooperation with the Soviet Union, the most important trade and economic partner of this country, and active participation in carrying out the decisions of the CMEA economic summit in Moscow will continue to be of decisive significance to Hungary.

Hungary develops all-round relations with the other fraternal socialist countries. Strengthening its friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union is particularly important. The two countries, their parties and people are bound by common principles, common goals and firm links of internationalism and friendship. The Soviet Union will continue to be a reliable support for the Hungarian people in their constructive socialist labor. Hungary is a strong link of the socialist community. Conducting a coordinated foreign policy jointly with the other fraternal socialist countries, it will continue actively working for peace.

The international situation over recent years has dramatically deteriorated through the fault of imperialist forces. Their attempts to upset the military strategic parity are especially dangerous. In these conditions, the consistently peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and the other countires of the socialist community is the most important earnest of success in the struggle to remove the war danger. The Warsaw Treaty states come forward with initiatives for easing international tension and enhancing peace.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party maintains close cooperation with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, a detachment of the international communist and working-class movement, which has accumulated the richest experience, and with the other fraternal parties of the socialist countries. The advances in socialist construction in Hungary serve the well-being of the Hungarian people and the cause of social progress, socialism and world peace, the HSWP Central Committee said in conclusion.

IZVESTIYA ON GENSCHER'S POSTPONED POLAND VISIT

PM301135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 6

[V. Ponomarev "Rejoinder": "'One-Eyed Bride' From Munich"]

[Text] The West German public has been shocked by the ostentatious postponement of the FRG foreign minister's trip to Poland. The FRG Foreign Ministry has officially announced that one of the most important reasons for this decision was the Polish authorities' refusal to grant an entry visa to DIE WELT correspondent Karl-Gustav Stroehm which, naturally, attracted universal attention to the person of the "disgraced journalist." Who is this important personage for whom the visit of a leading FRG politician has been deferred? He appears not to be listed among the "golden pens" of international journalism. He does not figure in respectable listings of the Western journalists' corps. For what is this fighter from the highly reactionary Springer newspaper company renowned? It has emerged that he has a particular claim to fame.

He was first mentioned in IZVESTIYA in 1979. In a rejoinder under the eloquent heading "Spiteful Critics." Employed at the Deutsche Welle radio station, Stroehm "specialized" in East European countries and slandered socialism with all his might, disregarding the most elementary norms of journalistic ethics. It is in this role that he was remembered in Hungary at the period of the counterrevolutionary putsch, and in Czechoslovakia during the Prague events. He also became known in Poland as a double-dyed provocateur openly inciting antisocialist elements to actions to destabilize the situation in the country.

Promoted to the post of leader of the Munich bureau of Springer's DIE WELT, Storehm, to judge by his publications, sought to surpass his master in crude fabrications and insinuations against the FRG's eastern neighbors. In the correct estimation of the Polish press, Stroehm's writings about Polish affairs were a combination of slander and primitive, boundlessly fanatical anticommunism. In the countries in which he "specializes" Stroehm has long been known as a "one-eyed beauty" claiming "special vision."

What made the "one-eyed bride" from Munich so attractive to official Bonn that it has made a great song and dance over her, imposing her by force on all its neighbors who, as they say, cannot abide her? Perhaps the FRG foreign policy department, which publicly advocates the development of good-neighborly relations with its eastern neighbors, has some weighty considerations about which it is keeping quiet for reasons of modesty?

However, you cannot explain the minister's sudden whim to the Poles by the fact that back in November 1980 the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND portrayed Stroehm not as the leader of the DIE WELT bureau in Munich but as "a particularly valuable and effective agent" of the Federal Intelligence service nicknamed "Gustav!" It cannot be admitted that Springer did diplomats a disservice by palming Genscher off with a highly dubious individual as a bone of contention. And how to explain th those 48 West German journalists who received Polish visas that without "Gustav" there was nothing for them to do in Warsaw? After all, they would not understand!

Is that not the reason why Mr Genscher's department, which has so recklessly squandered the FRG's once substantial international prestige, has tried to get away with absurd explanations for the visit's postponement that have caused sarcastic comment even among an odious right-wing leader like Christian Social Union chief F.-J. Strauss? In this context people in Warsaw remember the saying that anyone can say something stupid. But why do it publicly and, moreover, so loudly?

KOHL MEETS U.S. OFFICIALS FOR TALKS ON NATO

LD011313 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 1 TASS -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the FRG, who stayed in the United States on a one-day working visit, met with President Ronald Reagan in the White House and also held separate conversations with Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz and Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger.

In a joint declaration and in their other statements, the President and the federal chancellor did not spare peaceable rhetoric. In actual fact during the talks they laid the main emphasis on discussing matters aimed at further building up NATO's military might. They again reaffirmed the intention to continue the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The chief result of Helmut Kohl's talks in Washington, as the negotiators themselves emphasized, became the reaching of a U.S.-West German accord on new steps in the field of building up non-nuclear arms of the bloc of NATO. The federal chancellor of the FRG and the President of the United States have pointed out in their statements that these measures are next stage after the start of the process of "modernization" of the bloc's nuclear forces. The two leaders also reaffirmed the invariability of the common anti-Soviet, antisocialist directedness of NATO's strategy. The USA and the FRG have virtually come out in favour of breaking the existing territorial and political realities in Europe.

Local observers state that differences, too, manifested themselves during the talks in Washington. However, the participants of the meeting tried to camouflage them. Divergences of the stands of the sides orginated in view of the unwillingness of the United States to take measures to lower the artificially heightened interest rates and the rate of the dollar, and to reduce the huge deficit of the federal budget. It follows from press reports that Helmut Kohl did not receive any assurances as to readiness of the White House to make concessions to the allies in this field. On the contrary, on the very eve of Helmut Kohl's visit the Reagan administration took a decision to ban the import of steel pipes and tubes into the United States from West European countries, including that from the FRG.

BRANDT CRITICIZES KOHL ON POLISH BORDER ISSUE

LD012153 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Bonn December 1 TASS -- Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, has demanded that the West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl put an end to the futile attempts of some representatives of the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratice Union/ Christian Social Union] to bring in question the western border of Poland along the Oder-Neisse. This border is recorded in the treaty between West Germany and Poland signed in 1970, he said in an interview published today by NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG. It should not be questioned under any circumstances. Those who are still doing it, like some representatives of CDU and CSU, are damaging West Germany. This inflicts damage to us, puts us in a bad light, engenders mistruct, it is fraught with a foreign political isolation of our country, W. Brandt stressed.

W. Brandt expressed profound regret over the fact that certain circles in West Germany are striving to launch a discussion of European borders in order to bring them in question. He said that Chancellor Helmut Kohl should have assumed long ago a concrete and unequivocal stand on this problem. It is deplorable that the chancellor has not done it so far. I believe that he has not realised yet the full scope of the problem, the former West German chancellor stressed.

MOSCOW VIEWS KOHL'S TALKS IN WASHINGTON

LD011855 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] The visit by FRG Chancellor Kohl to the United States has ended. During their day of talks in Washington, Kohl and Foreign Minister Genscher met U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and President Reagan. Here is a news commentary with Viktor Levin at the microphone:

In reporting the visit, the West German press close to the government has been stressing in every possible way that Kohl was the first West European leader to be received by Reagan since he was reelected President and since it became known that Soviet-U.S. talks were to be held in January. This is an attempt to enhance Kohl's prestige, which has been badly damaged by the Flick affair, and to show the importance that the FRG purportedly has in U.S. eyes.

True, Kohl is the first to come to Washington since the November elections. But if there is any political significance to be seen in this, it consists in the fact that the U.S. capital views Bonn as the most unquestioning executor of the NATO policy formulated in Washington. On this level, Kohl fully justified the hopes placed in him. Now, after the official announcement of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks, the discussions on the missile question are heating up with renewed vigor in Western Europe. A number of countries which, according to NATO plans, are accepting or are to accept the Tomahawk cruise missiles, are expressing the opinion that it would not be a bad idea to start a freeze on the stationing of the missiles. This is being voiced loudly in the Netherlands and Belgium, which have officially still not agreed to receive the missiles; and it is also being said in Italy, where one base for these missiles already exists near the town of Comiso in Sicily.

In Washington, such talk gives rise to open irritation: They do not even want to hear of a freeze. And so Chancellor Kohl arrives and, just as they expected in the U.S. capital, he unconditionally supports the predominant view there. Washington has good grounds for marking a point on its political scoreboard. In my opinion, the U.S. Administration could have done this even without the talks with Kohl. Recently, Bonn has twice moved on substantial problems to please the United States. First, the visit to Poland by the FRG foreign minister was canceled under a far-fetched pretext -- and the United States, as everyone knows, has not abandoned its hopes of putting pressure on sovereign socialist Poland, with every step toward normalization of relations with Poland being extremely upsetting there. [sentence as heard] Then, despite even the resistance of its own foreign minister, the FRG Government refused to sign the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, in which one can also see the hand of Washington, which was the first to embark on the path of obstruction toward the document drawn up by the international community.

However, Kohl did have a real chance to demonstrate his independence. Shortly before his arrival, Washington announced a ban on deliveries of pipes from the Common Market countries to the United States. However, if the FRG chancellor did express any dissatisfaction over the U.S. protectionist decision, then he did it so timidly that Washington did not take him seriously. So the only real result of the FRG chancellor's trip across the ocean consists of the fact that he showed once more how blindly Bonn follows in the slipstream of Washington policy.

TASS VIEWS FRG DEBATE ON 1985 MILITARY BUDGET

LD020025 Moscow TASS in English 2353 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Bonn December 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports:

After four days of debate the West German Bundestag has approved by the majority of votes of deputies of the ruling CDU/CSU-FDP [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union-Free Democratic Party] coalition the third version of the draft state budget of West Germany for 1985. It provides for spending of 259.3 billion marks.

During the debate representatives of the opposition, the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Greens Party, accused the federal government and personally FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl of carrying on the antisocial economic policy which serves exclusively the interests of monopolies and big business and which ignores the vital interests of the broad working masses. They denounced the assertions of the ruling coalition about the alleged economic improvement in the country.

The parliamentary opposition criticised the policy of "saving" financial resources at the expense of the reduction of expenditures on social needs along with the growth of allocations for military purposes. The military budget, the highest in the history of West Germany, will exceed 49 billion marks in the coming year. However, taking into account the military expenditures which are included in the budget allocations for other ministries and organizations of West Germany, Bonn's military preparations will cost much more to the West German taxpayers. The democratic press mentions in this connection the sum which exceeds 73 billion marks. Thus, every fourth mark of the FRG budget goes directly or indirectly to the whipping up of the arms race, which suits very well the U.S. and NATO.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS 'AUTUMN FORGE-84' MANEUVERS

PM301601 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Nov 84 Second Edition p 5

[Lieutenant General M. Proskurin "Military-Political Review": "War Rehearsals"]

[Text] The largest military maneuvers of NATO members' national armed forces and NATO allied forces since the war entitled "Autumn Forge-84" have finished in Europe and the Atlantic. The maneuvers were characterized by their vast geographical sweep: from Norway's Nordkapp in the north to Italy and Turkey in the south. They were also noteworthy for the involvement of enormous forces. As an AFP correspondent reported from NATO headquarters in Casteau (Belgium), around 30 major exercises of bloc members' national and allied armed forces were conducted within the framework of the "Autumn Forge-84" maneuvers. Some 350,000 servicemen (as opposed to 300,000 in 1983), more than 15,000 tracked and wheeled vehicles, up to 2,000 tactical aircraft, and 300 warships took part in them. The maneuvers lasted for 2 and 1/2 months. Overall leadership was exercised by American General B. Rogers, supreme commander, NATO Allied Forces, Europe.

This latest militarist demonstration was accompanied by a stepping up of the propagation of the myth of a "Soviet military threat." In so doing the U.S. and NATO military and political leadership constantly claimed hypocritically that the maneuvers were purely defensive in nature. However, if you examine the thrust of the maneuvers carefully, it becomes clear that this was far from the case. They bore a clearly pronounced aggressive and provocative character and took place against a background of growing tension in international relations. The very scenario of the maneuvers was designed to heighten that tension.

In reality the schemes behind the NATO scenario from the very outset can only be described as the most flagrant provocation. According to the scenario, Warsaw Pact tank and mechanized formations had suddenly launched a blitzkrieg. For great verismilitude the simulated large-scale destruction, staged scenes of mass panic, and created streams of refugees on the roads in the areas of "hostilities." The calculation here is obvious: The Atlanticists needed this situation for the purpose of fueling war hysteria and exerting pressure on the civilian population and servicemen to convince them of the existence of a nonexistent "Soviet military threat." In addition, acts of provocation were carried out in the immediate proximity of the socialist community countries' borders.

Another important feature of the "Autumn Forge-84" maneuvers was that they were the first to be prepared and conducted since the siting on the European Continent of American long-range missiles with nuclear warheads. Rehearsing the combat use of first-strike systems made the "Autumn Forge-84" maneuvers particularly ominous in nature.

According to the Western press, the maneuvers tested plans for waging war in Europe and in the Atlantic. Great attention was paid to assessing the reckless strategy of "limited" nuclear war in Europe and the new American concept of air-land battle, designated "Deep Strike" at NATO headquarters.

The essence of this concept is to carry out massive pinpoint strikes quickly and over large distances against troop groupings and installations in the Warsaw Pact's rear using new high-precision weapons, to destroy their rear echelons and reserves before they are even brought into action, to disorganize troop control, and achieve a decisive success in operations during the surprise nature of the attack and the carrying of combat actions into the enemy's territory from the very outset. Addressing a press conference the other day, General Rogers, supreme commander NATO Allied Forces, Europe, intimated that, having adopted the new concept, NATO does not intend to give up the "doctrine of delivering a first nuclear strike" either. The use of chemical weapons and new combat hardware and arms was also practiced.

The nature of the tasks practiced during the maneuvers gives grounds for thinking that the militarist games carried out constituted acts of extreme provocation. They were essentially a rehearsal for launching and waging nuclear war. A serious threat to peace from such maneuvers also arises because they are capable of developing into open hostilities at any moment.

"The dangerous nature of U.S. and NATO military exercises in recent years is noteworthy," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR defense minister, has observed. "They are characterized by enormous scale, and they are becoming increasingly difficult to distinguish from real deployment of armed forces for aggressive purposes."

In line with the prevailing NATO bloc methodology for carrying out maneuvers, they were split into three stages, each of which practiced a particular range of tasks.

The first stage tackled the tasks of fully mobilizing and deploying troops, tested the combat readiness of formations and units, and carried out the transhipment of strategic reserves from the United States and Britain to strengthen NATO strike groups in Europe. During the "Lionheart-84" exercise, for example, very large shipments to the FRG of British forces, totaling 58,000 servicemen, were carried out. Another exercise, "Reforger", involved the airlifting of 18,500 men (as opposed to 17,000 in 1983) and 51,000 metric tons of military freight and supplies to FRG territory. In addition, 50 tactical aircraft were switched from bases in the United States to Europe.

The second stage of the exercise rehearsed plans for waging operations during the initial period of the war against the Warsaw Pact involving conventional means of destruction and chemical weapons based on the new U.S. and NATO strategic concept.

Hostilities were waged almost simultaneously in all three European theaters of hostilities, as they are known in NATO terminology, as well as in the Atlantic. The NATO troop maneuvers were on the greatest scale in the central European theater of hostilities. Here particular attention was paid to the FRG. There were 4 corps exercises, as well as major exercise of allied air forces, held simultaneously on its territory. During that period the staffs and units of 14 ground forces were in the field and as many as 1,000 warplanes were brought into operation. More than 250,000 servicemen took part in these unprecedentedly large-scale exercises.

The scale of these exercises clearly went beyond the officially announced events. The main aim of the exercises was for the staffs and troops to rehearse the waging of large-scale offensive operations. Particular attention was paid to destroying the enemy's rear echelons and reserves, crossing water obstacles, and landing airborne assault troops and sabotage groups, as well as using electronic warfare devices. An exercise to practice the combat use of Pershing II missiles was also conducted during this stage. In all, one-third of the exercises included within the "Autumn Forge-84" programme of comprehensive maneuvers were conducted on FRG territory, a fact which speaks for itself.

The exercises tested the new personnel organizational structure of the U.S. "86 divisions" [divizii-86] and the British armored divisions, as well as new hardware and armaments: the Abrams and challenger tanks, the Bradley infantry fighting vehicle, and other kinds of weapons. NATO specialists also paid particular attention to evaluating the combat potential of new F-15, F-16, A-10, and Tornado aircraft and organizing the control of air defense forces and facilites using E-3A AWACS aircraft.

In the southern Europe theater of hostilities the bloc allied forces tackled the tasks of launching and waging operations in the initial period of war in the strategic exercise entitled "Display Determination." According to a report in the Turkish newspaper SON HAVADIS, the commands, staffs, and units of the ground forces, tactical air force, and ships and Marines of the Armed Forces of the United States, France, Britain, Italy, Turkey, and Portugal took part in the exercise. Up to 30,000 men, several hundred warplanes, and around 100 warships were brought into operation. It must be stressed that the plan for holding the exercise envisaged a considerable build-up of combat aviation groupings. Seventy-six aircraft belonging to the U.S. tactical aviation were transfered to Turkish territory. In addition, U.S. strategic bombers were also used in this regard. The exercise paid particular attention to gaining supremacy in the central and eastern parts of the Mediterranean, mining the Aegean Sea, and landing Marine assault troops on the shore of the Gulf of Saros by helicopter under the cover of U.S. 6th Fleet multirole aircraft carriers. An important place was also allocated to organizing coordination between ground forces and the air force and Marine forces during the carrying out of joint offensive operations.

The third and final stage of the maneuvers featured the strategic command staff exercise of NATO Allied Forces in Europe entitled "Able Archer," which all the staffs of the bloc and of the national armed forces of NATO countries through to formation staff level, as well as nuclear-weapon delivery units participated. The exercise, judging by foreign press reports, rehearsed a scenario for waging "limited" nuclear war in Europe involving already deployed American Pershing II ballistic missiles and ground-launched cruise missiles.

It has to be said in conclusion that the NATO fall maneuvers are regarded by the NATO military and political leadership as a most important means of achieving the illusory goal of military superiority over the socialist community countries. Moreover, they were designed by the Pentagon strategists to urge America's allies on to increasing their military spending and to quell the West European public's protest against the siting of American long-range nuclear missiles in West Europe.

Imperialism's military preparations are increasing international tension. "The present situation," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has observed, "demands that we make constant and all-around efforts to ensure the country's security and provide a reliable shield for Soviet people's peaceful labor.

Faced with the growing aggressiveness of imperialism, Soviet servicemen regard it as their task to remain on the alert, to display a high level of vigilance, and to be ready at any moment to firmly rebuff those who favor military adventures.

COMMENTARY SAYS ROGERS 'BLACKMAILING' NATO ALLIES

LD022302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Nikolay Agayants commentary]

[Text] A series of conferences of the military organs of the North Atlantic bloc is starting in Brussels. It will end with a session of the NATO military planning committee at the defense minister level. Over to our commentator Nikolay Agayants:

One of the central, focal, if you like, questions of the forthcoming winter Atlantic week, judging from the reports coming in from the Belgian capital, is the question of ensuring that, while continuing the buildup of the bloc's nuclear potential, i.e., the deployment of these same Pershings and cruise missiles on Western European soil, NATO should at the same time be strengthened by all means with the aid of so-called conventional weapons on the basis of the utilization of the very latest technology.

In essence, the participants of the coming NATO conferences are faced with the task of approving the notorious Rogers Plan, which provides for the strategy of striking a blow deep into the territory of the enemy, i.e, into the countries of the Warsaw Treaty, in the event of a crisis situation arising. Naturally, these new militarist designs require a new increase in spending on military needs. They are directed at intensifying the arms race and increasing tension on the European Continent.

The author of these fairly wild schemes, the supreme commander of the united armed forces of NATO in the Old World, the American General Bernard Rogers, literally on the eve of the Atlantic week, as is noted by the foreign press, did not disdain resorting to open blackmail of his bloc allies. Covering himself with the hackneyed myth about the Soviet threat, and about some sort of U.S. lagging in the military sphere behind the Soviet Union, the general, speaking at a symposium of the Air Force Association in Los Angeles, declared that unless, as he put it, the West European NATO member countries begin an intensified buildup of their arsenals of conventional weapons, nuclear war on the continent will be unavoidable.

Under today's conditions, Rogers said, we have no other way than to use nuclear weapons, since we do not have sufficient servicemen, ammunition and conventional weapons. It is the old, old provocative song, which sets one's teeth on edge, whose aim is to force the allies to make concessions to Washington and agree to all the proposals of the Pentagon brass hats on building up war preparations.

MOSCOW ON NATO ROLE IN SUPPORT OF U.S. FORCES

LD030038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Reports coming in from Brussels, on the eve of another session of the NATO council bear witness to the fact that NATO defense ministers will this time have to vote for yet another program of stepping up military preparations. Washington requires its allies to make greater efforts in strengthening the so-called infrastructure of the bloc. According to what Lord Carrington, NATO secretary general, has said recently, the forthcoming Brussels session will announce a considerable increase in spending on modernizing the existing and building new airfields and ports, barracks, and arsenals capable of receiving the new American arms and U.S. Army soldiers, should the Pentagon decide all of a sudden to increase its presence in the European continent.

In officers' jargon, this is called provision of service facilities for the theater of military operations [obustroystvo teatra voyennykh deystviy]. Need one say that this is being done in accordance with the ideas of American strategists about what war they have to wage in Europe, namely, nuclear, limited or protracted and about how such a war should be waged. The exercises that took place in the autumn this year confirmed that the NATO command is being trained precisely according to such a scenario. Now Washington intends to compel its allies to adopt the American doctrine of several wars being waged simultaneously.

It was openly admitted at the NATO Assembly session recently held in the Belgian capital that a concrete allocation of roles under way in NATO staffs in the event of American military adventures beyond the zone of the bloc's influence. The address of a possible aggression was even named: the region of Near and Middle East.

In this case, according to (Mozar), the main rapporteur on this issue, deputy from Luxembourg, Europeans would be called upon to carry out rear and transport support operations for the American interventionist forces.

Provocative plan to establish NATO hegemony over the Third World -- this is how these Washington intentions were termed by the Indian paper MAINSTREAM which had in mind this consideration: Attempts are currently being made to give the interaction among the Western allies not a sporadic, but a coordinated nature, coordinated in advance. The nonaligned countries have every reason to watch the NATO preparations with alarm. After all, in the past 40 years they have fallen victim to military operations of Western states at least 90 times. However, they are now threatened by nuclear missiles and the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces which, from the European bridgehead, are capable of reaching quickly any region in North Africa or the Near East.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES UK COUNTERPART

LD302133 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- N.S. Ryzhov, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, today had a meeting with A. Acland, standing deputy foreign secretary of Britain who was staying in Moscow. Also today, Acland was received by G.M. Korniyenko, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR. The conversations convered some pressing international problems of mutual interest as well as questions of Soviet-British relations.

UK TRANSPORT UNION DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

LD020005 Moscow TASS in English 2335 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS -- A visit to the USSR of the delegation of the Transport and General Workers' Union of Britain headed by the national secretary of the automobile-making section H. Grenville came to a close today. The guests of the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions took part in the Soviet-British trade union seminar "Labour Protection of Automobile Workers". During the seminar its participants exchanged views on questions connected with control over the state of safety engineering, production sanitation and the improvement of working conditions. They visited a number of automobile works of Moscow and Minsk.

The problems we discussed are common to our trade union associations, they know no social boundaries, H. Grenville told TASS before leaving. We were very much impressed by their successful solution at Soviet enterprises. We have seen for ourselves that in the USSR labour protection and the improvement of safety engineering are carried out on a comprehensive basis, covering the technical, technological and social spheres, he underlined.

MOSCOW CITES AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR ON USSR TALKS

LD302046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Our correspondent in Vienna has interviewed Austrian Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, who has just paid an official visit to the Soviet Union:

[Begin Sinowatz recording in German fading into Russian translation] Our meetings and talks with Soviet leaders were useful and interesting. I was able to renew my conviction that in the Soviet Union there is great respect for Austria's foreign policy, based on the provisions of the state treaty and law on permanent neutrality. As regards concrete results, we reached agreement in Moscow on further intensification of relations between our states, above all in the economic sphere, which is, of course, especially important to Austria. Our visit confirmed the truth that, even in complicated international relations, states with different social systems can act together. It is particularly important to stress that large and small states can act jointly and on equal terms. So our visit to the Soviet Union was successful in every respect. This visit has also inspired in me the hope that the forthcoming talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz will be successful. We, for our part, declared that Austria will pursue an active peace-loving policy, and, above all, live in peace with its neighbors, striving for mutual understanding with other states, cooperating with the United Nations, and playing an active part in the Stockholm conference. This Austrian line in foreign policy found full understanding on the part of the Soviet leaders. [end recording]

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS APPROVE YAR TREATY

PM301109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Friendship and Cooperation. Joint Session of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities"]

[Text] A joint session of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Kremlin on 23 November. They recommended that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratify the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] signed in Moscow on 9 October 1984.

The session was chaired by B.N. Ponomarev, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities commission, candidate member of the Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Participating in the work of the session were V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first depty chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M.V. Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities commission and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and K.V. Rusakov, member of the Soviet of Nationalities commission and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, attended the session.

The USSR Council of Ministers' proposal to ratify the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the YAR, a proposal submitted by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the commissions' conclusion, was discussed.

G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, delivered a report at the session on behalf of the Soviet Government.

The conclusion of this treaty, he said, reflects the desire of the Soviet Union and North Yemen to further strengthen and deepen the friendly relations that exist between them. Loyal to the Leninist principles of internationalism, the Soviet Union has always sided with Yemen and its people at difficult times for the country. The Soviet Union's resolute support for the 1962 Yemeni revolution which overthrew the monarchic system was of particularly great significance in this sense.

Over the past 20 years, Soviet-Yemeni relations have enjoyed substantial development and become more multifaceted and profound. Today cooperation between the USSR and the YAR embraces political, economic, military, cultural, and other spheres and has a sound legal base in the form of corresponding intergovernmental agreements.

The treaty fully accords with the unshakable principles of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state -- the principles of equal rights, strict observance of sovereignty, national independence, and territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

It is clearly visible from the text of the treaty, in all its articles and provisions, G.M. Korniyenko emphasized, that it fully accords with the aims and principles of the UN Charter. Nor is there anything in it that could harm third countries. This is one more manifestation of the consistency of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and its adherence to the norms of international law and interstate relations.

Then the discussion began.

The speakers at the session: S.A. Losev, general director of TASS under the USSR Council of Ministers; Yu.D. Maslyukov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; N.I. Bagina, warper at the Kayrakkum V.I. Lenin Carpet Production ssociation (Tajik SSR); and M.A. Ibragimov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Writers Union Board and chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries, proposed approving the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the YAR and recommending it for ratification by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

B.N. Ponomarev, who spoke in conclusion, pointed out that the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and North Yemen traces its origins to the first years of Soviet power. North Yemen was the first Arab country with which the young Soviet state established legally formulated friendly relations. The Soviet-Yemeni Friendship and Trade Treaty, which, as the head of the Yemeni state pointed out in a letter to Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin, enshrined the "relations of eternal friendship and loyalty between our countries and will be constantly and comprehensively improved and implemented," was signed in 1928. The strengthening of relations with the Soviet Union enabled the Yemeni state to defend its independence and enhance its prestige in the international arena.

The September 1962 revolution, as a result of which the monarchic regime in North Yemen was replaced by republican power, B.N. Ponomarev continued, opened up before the people of that country the way to further strengthen sovereignty and national independence. The Soviet Union was one of the first to recognize the republican regime and give all-around assistance and support to the friendly people of the YAR, which was of great significance for the republic's development and for overcoming the grim legacy left by the monarchic regime and helped to achieve successes in the country's socioeconomic development.

The YAR's foreign policy proceeds from the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and positive neutrality. With regard to the main international problems of the present day, the struggle for peace and security, for the relaxation of international tension, the cessation of the arms race, and the limitation and liquidation of weapons of mass destruction, above all nuclear weapons, the YAR holds positions close to or coincidental with the positions of the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

B.N. Ponomarev pointed out that the YAR comes out against imperialist interference in the Near East, for the independence and sovereignty of the countries of the region, and for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Near East conflict with the participation of all the interested sides, including the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, and supports the Soviet proposal to convene an international conference to resolve this problem.

B.N. Ponomarev said that the treaty submitted for discussion is the natural result of more than half a century's development of relations between our countries, which has rested on the sound basis of the Soviet-Yemeni treaties concluded in 1928 and 1964. At the same time it reflects the new, higher level of these relations in various spheres of political, trade, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation. In accordance with the treaty the sides will promote the development of cooperation between public and cultural organizations.

The international significance of the treaty, which records the desire of the sides to help prevent war, strengthen peace and the peoples' security, ease international tension, cooperate actively in the cause of ending the arms race, struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, and all forms of racism, including Zionism, and for ensuring the peoples' sovereignty, freedom, independence, and progress, is also important. A new contribution is thereby made to the struggle of peace-loving forces against the aggressive, militarist plans of imperialism's most reactionary circles, which threaten the world with nuclear war

Through the fault of American imperialism and its accomplices dangerous tension is being preserved in the Near East, in the adjacent waters of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, and in other regions. In this situation special significance attaches to the sides' consultations on international problems, which are provided for in the treaty and will make it possible to exchange opinions on a wide range of questions, including questions connected with the situation in those regions.

The Soviet-North Yemeni treaty fully accords with the interests of our peoples and the aims and principles of the UN Charter and is in no way directed against third countries. K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in his speech at the Kremlin dinner in honor of YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih: "The essence of the treaty is clear: It is friendship between peoples and cooperation in the name of the triumph of the cause of peace and international security, including in the Near East."

The signing of the treaty and its ratification by the YAR Constituent People's Assembly were greeted with satisfaction by the people of that country. The treaty has also been approved by our friends in other countries, including Democratic Yemen.

The new Soviet-North Yemeni treaty, B.N. Ponomarev declared, fully accords with the USSR's foreign policy course aimed at developing and deepening friendly cooperation with developing countries and supporting the peoples' struggle to strengthen their sovereignty and national independence and for the right to control their own destiny.

B.N. Ponomarev submitted a proposal to approve the submitted treaty and to recommend that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratify it.

This proposal was adopted unanimously.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM RATIFIES YAR TREATY

PM301453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the ratification of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic:

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees: The ratification of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic, signed in Moscow on 9 October 1984, submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers for ratification, and approved by the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities.

K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Kremlin, Moscow, 26 November 1984.

IZVESTIYA ON CONCLUSION OF 20TH OAU SESSION

PM301617 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "The Would-Be Prophets' Ignominy"]

[Text] The state and government heads of the OAU countries have just finished their 20th conference. This is a remarkable fact in itself. Since the leaders of the young African states recognized the need to strive together for the final liquidation of colonialism in the continent and their countries' deliverance from its grim legacy by setting up the OAU in 1963 they have constantly had to wage a difficult struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and reaction for the organization's very existence. When it was in its infancy, I was working in Africa, and I witnessed the formation of this forum of free Africa against the background of endless prophecies that it would not even see its 1st birthday.

The OAU brings together about 50 African countries with various socioeconomic orientations and at different levels of development. Therefore, imperialism and neocolonialism have become particularly fond of making regular attempts to smash the organization from within, by setting some members against others, artificially creating explosive problems in Africa, and kindling enmity among the OAU members over these problems. African leaders have had to face particularly grim ordeals of this kind in the last 3 years. Paris, London and, above all, Washington have embarked on base intrigues against them. The Chad and West Sahara problems, in particular, became bones of contention. As a result of outside interference in African affairs, passions rose to such a pitch that it took three attempts to get the 19th OAU summit conference under way.

On this occasion too, on the eve of the 20th session of the assembly of OAU state and government heads, there was no shortage of prophesies that it would fail and the OAU would collapse. The old Western Sahara problem was to have been the detonator, according to the plans of Africa's enemies. What is the issue? It is that since the end of Spain's colonial sway, the population of Western Sahara has been unable to speak freely on the question of their future, while Morocco has declared sovereignty over the territory. For many years now the people of the former Spanish colony have been waging a struggle for self-determination headed by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Sagui el Hamra and Rio de Oro (Polisario). Some years ago the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) was proclaimed. It was recognized by the majority of African states and became the 51st member of the OAU. There are OAU and UN decisions obliging the sides to "embark on direct talks to achieve a cease-fire and to create the requisite conditions for holding a peaceful and just referendum for the people of Western Sahara on the question of self-determination without any administrative or military restrictions under the auspices of the OAU and United Nations." However, these decisions have not yet been implemented.

This fact has been exploited in recent years in order to undermine the OAU from within. The African peoples' enemies hoped to use it to disrupt the 20th summit meeting of the organization's countries. It is true that after the SDAR's OAU membership mandate was confirmed, Morocco announced that it was quitting the organization, but virtually none of the African countries supported this step, and that includes Zaire which merely stated that it had "suspended" its participation in the OAU's work.

This turn of events undoubtedly expressed the African leaders' desire to preserve inter-African unity. Concern for the continent's future was also reflected in the approach to the solution of other problems up for discussion at the all-African summit meeting and in the decisions taken on them.

I would like to single out two facts: first, the determination, confirmed by the session participants, to continue the struggle to eliminate colonialism in Africa once and for all, the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism. In this connection special attention was paid to the situation in southern Africa and full support was reiterated for the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), the African National Congress (ANC) and the "front-line" states at the forefront of the struggle for Namibian independence and the elimination of apartheid in South Africa.

Speaking at the OAU forum in Addis Ababa, Angolan President J.E. dos Santos announced new initiatives aimed at settling the situation in southern Africa. He proposed, in particular, the conclusion of an agreement involving Angola, Cuba, SWAPO, and South Africa that would be guaranteed by the UN Security Council and ensure independence for Namibia and security for Angola. The agreement would comprise four main points: the completion of the withdrawal of South African forces from Angola, an end to all types of support for the counterrevolutionary National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) grouping, the liquidation of its bases in Namibia, and the fulfillment of UN Security Council Resolution No 435 on the granting of independence to Namibia. On the fulfillment of these terms and after the deployment of UN forces in Namibia and reduction of the South African forces there to 1,500 infantrymen, the People's Republic of Angola and Cuba would be able to start the stage-by-stage withdrawal of the contingent of Cuban internationalists from Angola.

Second, the African leaders paid most serious attention to the joint quest for ways of resolving the grim economic crisis in their countries. At the present stage of development this is the number one question for the continent. The Western powers' neocolonialist policy has meant that the economies of the vast majority of African states are still the imperial center's raw material appendages. Imperialism is increasingly making them bear the brunt of the economic crisis in the capitalist world. The result is that in the last 2 years the production growth rage in non-oilproducing African countries has dropped from 1.6 percent in 1982 to 0.9 percent. Africa's foreign debt has reached $150 billion. The situation is aggravated by the long drought that has assumed catastrophic proportions and has led to a food shortage in 27 African countries. The OAU session painstakingly analyzed the whole range of economic problems with an end to resolving them. It was decided to prepare and hold in the very near future an economic conference of OAU state and government heads.

It can be noted with satisfaction that the Addis Ababa assembly participants did not confine themselves to the narrow framework of the continent's problems, no matter how difficult and complex they might be, but also adopted unequivocal positions on burning questions which the world public is concerned about. They passed a resolution on disarmament, on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and on African security and development which stresses that the continuing arms race, both nuclear and conventional, is a serious threat to the entire world, including the African Continent. It also notes that only Africa's participation in the struggle to strengthen peace and international security can save it from the horrors of nuclear war. The resolution contains an OAU demand for the transformation of Africa into a nuclear-free zone.

When assessing the results of the work done in Addis Ababa one must mention the firm and principled position of Ethiopia and its leaders Mengistu Haile Mariam whose activity as OAU chairman contributed a great deal to the success of the session. Tanzanian President J. Nyerere, who has now been elected OAU chairman, called the conference "one of the most successful summit meetings." One has to agree, although everyone is aware, and the session itself graphically underlined this, that the African countries are still facing many difficulties which must be overcome through collective efforts.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS SOVIET MEDICAL AID TO ETHIOPIA

PM301519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by own correspondent Z. Kadymbekov: "USSR-Ethiopia: Fraternal Aid"]

[Text] Addis Ababa -- The expansion and improvement of medial services for people under the severe drought conditions is one of the main avenues of Soviet aid to the friendly African country, V.A. Baltiyskiy, chairman of the Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR Executive Committee, has stated here, summing up the result -- results of the visit by the Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent delegation to Socialist Ethiopia.

It is to this end that it is proposed to send to the sites of new settlements a mobile detachment of Soviet doctors that will include therapists, infectious diseases specialists, surgeons, pediatricians, a radiologist, and nurses and will be provided with modern medical equipment. This detachment can not only render emergency aid but also carry out preventive services and in-patient treatment, saving the lives and health of tens of thousands of children evacuated from the drought zone.

The head of the Soviet delegation was received by Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, member of the party of the Working People of Ethiopia Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who assessed highly Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation and expressed heartfelt thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, personally, for the fraternal aid rendered by the Soviet Union to Ethiopia at this time of difficulty for the country.

NIGERIAN MINISTER PRAISES USSR METAL INDUSTRY AID

LD020524 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Our correspondent in Nigeria, Aleksandr Chernov, reports:

Deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for assistance in creating the metallurgical industry of Nigeria was expressed by the country's minister of steel, Rilwanu Lukman. He gave a high assessment of the protocol signed a few days ago in Moscow extending economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Nigeria. Our government, said Rilwanu Lukman, attaches primary importance to production of pig iron and steel in the country's industrialization plans. The basis of this production is being laid by the combine being built with the assitance of the Soviet Union in the town of Ajaokuta.

Soviet geologists have discovered rich deposits of iron ore in Nigeria. It was decided to build the giant works not far from these desposits. After construction is completed it will be able to produce 5 million tons of steel a year and will be a major metallurgical enterprise in tropical Africa. With the aid of the works Nigeria intends to not only to provide for its own metal requirements but to begin export of pig iron and steel to neighboring African states. Fulfillment of this task clearly requires quite a lot of time, but even today, only 3 years after construction began, the works is making its contribution to the development of the Nigerian economy. Two rolling mills have been brought into operation here and are already working successfully. In conformity with the protocol signed in Moscow the assembly of a third rolling mill is planned in the very near future.

USIA OFFICIAL IN LAGOS EXPLAINS REAGAN POLICIES

LD301029 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Lagos November 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Rodinonov reports:

E. Derfield, director of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) Office in Nigeria, in a lengthy article in the Lagos newspaper DAILY TIMES has come forward with "explanations" of the latest pro-racist statements made by the head of the White House, the statements which have given rise to indignation in Africa. Derfield tried to prove that the President was "misunderstood" and that in actual fact the United States President is against apartheid. Derfield asserted that Washington's policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria serves exclusively a peaceful solution to the problems of the south of Africa.

The same DAILY TIMES writes in comment on Derfield's article that it is well known in Africa that it is precisely the U.S. Administration that in every way makes for the consolidation of the criminal regime of racial segregation. The newspaper points out that it was precisely over the years of Reagan's stay in office that Pretoria not only received up-to-date weapons from the United States and built military plants with the use of U.S. technology but also created a nuclear potential of its own. It is noteworthy that Washington directly urges U.S. business to grant huge loans to the racists and to make active capital investments in the Republic of South Africa.

The United States sabotages the implementation of the U.N. Security Council's Resolution 435 on Namibia. The DAILY TIMES emphasises that the policy of "constructive engagement" shows that the United States directly supports the system based on violence and oppression.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES CAMEROON ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

LD301458 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cameroon, John Nkengong Monie, presented credentials to Comrade Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin today.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches a friendly talk took place between Comrade Kuznetsov and Knengong Monie, in which Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Kapitsa, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, took part.

USTINOV SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO RAUL CASTRO

PM011720 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I cordially congratulate you and all Cuban servicemen on the 28th anniversary of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba.

The defense of the revolutionary gains is a nationwide matter in Cuba. While multiplying successes on the labor front, Cuban citizens take an active part in carrying out measures to strengthen the country's defense capability.

The personnel of the Revolutionary Armed Forces are greeting their holiday with new successes in combat and political training and in improving their military skill. Cuban servicemen respond to external provocations and threats by heightening their vigilance and readiness to defend their people's peaceful creative labor.

May the inviolable friendship and combat collaboration between our fraternal peoples and armies strengthen!

With communist greetings

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

CUBA UNHAPPY ABOUT SEOUL AS OLYMPICS VENUE

LD010759 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Havana December 1 TASS -- The Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs has circulated the text of an official message from Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic, to Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). The message expresses concern over the state of and prospects for the development of the world sports movement to which, as Fidel Castro points out, the sportsmen and sports leaders of Cuba make a considerable contribution. Fidel Castro qualifies the latest Olympic Games which have taken in the United States [as received] as "dollar games" where everything was subordinated to commerical interests. He draws the IOC president's attention to the arbitrary and discriminatory character of the decisions taken with regard to Cuba which well-groundedly offered its candidacy for playing host to the Panamerican Games of 1987.

The message emphasizes that the outcome of the Los Angeles Olympic Games, which was unfortunate for world sports, has not become a warning to the IOC. As a consequence, the selection of Seoul, the capital of South Korea, as the venue of the regular 24th Olympic Games is, in his opinion, not a happy choice either, first of all because of the internal situation in the country. In this connection Fidel Castro called upon Juan Antonio Samaranch to take an appropriate well-analyzed decision. In conclusion he expressed hope that the concern which has been expressed in his message will be brought to the notice of leaders of the Olympic movement and the world public at large.

U.S. C. AMERICA POLICY, STATED INTENTIONS DIFFER

PM161155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Editorial Article: "Reckless Policy Course"]

Hints are heard from Washington of late to the effect that the U.S. side has a desire to conduct affairs in the international arena more constructively and to search for solutions to the existing problems. Pronouncements that are designed to create such an impression are being made by high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Government. It would seem that intentions to act in such a way would find reflection in Washington's practical policy as well, but this is exactly what does not happen. Moreover, the opposite is the case: Attempts are being made to complicate the international situation still more and to heighten tension.

This is precisely what is being done by the United States in Central America. The situation around Nicaragua is being deliberately aggravated, and there are obvious endeavors to create a pretext for broader interference in the affairs of that sovereign state. Facts indicate that Washington is against a peaceful political settlement in Central America and is aiming to disrupt the efforts by Latin American states in that direction, including the "Contadora Group" countries. Herein is the meaning of the rabid anti-Nicaraguan campaign that has now been launched in the United States and is being accompanied with direct threats and shows of military force.

Inventions to the effect that Soviet combat aircraft have been allegedly delivered to Nicaragua have been resorted to in order to justify attacks against Nicaragua. Those inventions flopped when the Nicaraguan Government officially refuted them. The organizers of the provocation, one can say, were caught redhanded, but that did not stop them. Another version was immediately launched. They began to assert that if there are no deliveries of aircraft, then a massive transfer of other weapons to Nicaragua is ostensibly under way and that weapons flow there almost in a continuous stream.

The latest dishonest device was resorted to in an attempt to cover up the unprecedented buildup of the U.S. military presence in Central America. Endeavors are being made to impose foreign ways upon and to dictate another's will to the Nicaraguan people who at the first genuinely free elections in the country's history have just explicitly declared for the country's further headway along the lines of independence and social progress. The policy of state terrorism with regard to Nicaragua is incompatible with the intentions being proclaimed in Washington to do something positive with a view to easing international tension and to improving the situation in the world. That policy is strongly condemned everywhere, and an end should be put to it.

U.S. PLANES CONTINUE INTRUSIONS OVER NICARAGUA

LD011637 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Managua December 1 TASS -- The U.S. espionage plane U-2 violated Friday the airspace of Nicaragua and made a reconnaissance flight over the territory of the republic. The government broadcasting station "Voz de Nicaragua" stressed in a special news program that the new provocation of U.S. imperialism had been staged in conditions of a perceptible intensification of the threatening attacks against the Nicaraguan revolution made by high-ranking officials of the Reagan administration.

In the past month U.S. planes have violated the Nicaraguan borders more than 40 times with the aim to collect reconnaissance information about its defense objects which is used by the Pentagon for drawing up plans of a criminal aggression against the revolutionary people of that country.

TASS CLAIMS CIA MANUAL ORDERED BY CASEY

LD030637 Moscow TASS in English 0633 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 3 TASS -- The order to draw up a special manual for "contras" with recommendations on how to stage assassinations of Sandinist officials in Nicaragua has come direct from Central Intelligence Agency chief William Casey. This fact has been admitted by several highly placed officials in the Washington administration.

Their information, quoted by the ASSOCIATED PRESS, actually denies the version advanced by the White House and the CIA which claim that the preparation of the manual was a "private initiative" by third-rank officials from the Langley agency. It is on the basis of this version that the White House "punished" the officers several weeks ago.

It has been confirmed, however, that a secret conference in Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital, in June 1983, which was chaired by CIA Director Casey, adopted a decision to ensure psychological training of Somozist gangs. It is a result of this conference that the manual for murderers had been prepared within a brief period, which demonstrated once again that the CIA plays an ever more vigorous part of organizer of international terrorism.

TASS REPORTS ON SITUATION IN NICARAGUA

LD022148 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Managua December 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent A. Trushin reports:

The attempts of U.S. mercenaries, infiltrated into Nicaragua by the Central Intelligence Agency, to seize a part of the territory of the republic and to proclaim a "provisional government" in it are being effectively countered. During the past month, a communique of the Defence Ministry says, the Sandinist people's army and "milicianos" inflicted a series of defeats on the counter-revolutionaries, killing about 500 bandits and seizing large quantities of weapons.

Being unable to achieve military superiority over the Sandinist forces, the counter-revolutionaries terrorise the civilian population and destroy agricultural and industrial projects. They lay ambushes at roads, raid farming cooperatives, set fire to coffee plantations, and kill and abduct innocent civilians.

CIA mercenaries, the communique says, operated both in the north and in the south of Nicaragua. In Jinotega Department Somozists raided a state-owned farm and destroyed warehouses with produce and a child care and health care centres, and also shot dead in cold blood a group of farmers, including women and children. A similar atrocious crime was perpetrated in Celaya Department, where bandits set ablaze the Bernardino Dias Ochoa cooperative and killed six people.

In the south, near the Rama River, a number of acts of terrorism were perpetrated by bandits from the counter-revolutionary grouping of Pastora, a traitor to the Nicaraguan people, who are entrenched in Costa Rica.

All told, 19 people, including women, children and the elderly, died at the hands of U.S. mercenaries in November. Altogether 128 Nicaraguans were forcibly taken by the counterrevolutionaries to bases in Honduras and Costa Rica. Provocative overflights of Nicaraguan territory by spy planes have reached unprecedented proportions. Last month U.S. Air Force planes made 67 incursions into Nicaraguan airspace to intimidate the population and to collect intelligence for the Pentagon, which plans outright invasion of the republic.

The reactionary parties of Nicaragua pursue an overtly provocative policy in domestic politics at the instigation of Washington. On November 30 the national dialogue, which had been initiated before the elections and in which more than 30 political parties, trade unions, and other mass organizations had been taking part, was thwarted through their fault.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front put forward for discussion a document which stressed the need to contribute on a patriotic basis to the defence of national sovereignty, to strengthening the defence capability of the republic, to the removal of an acute financial and economic crisis, to the rehabilitation of the national economy and to drafting a new constitution. But the pro-American parties rallied around the so-called "Democratic Coordination Commission," representatives of the Supreme Council of the private sector and the leaders of the Catholic Church refused to discuss that document. In this situation the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front appealed to all the political, economic, social and religious sections in Nicaragua to take part in drafting new constitution, which is to be approved by the National Assembly. The Sandinist front, a statement released here stresses, is prepared to listen to any opinion on the draft constitution so that it should meet in the best possible way the interests of national unity in the face of the escalation of U.S. aggression.

DUARTE REJECTS SALVADORAN REBEL PROPOSALS

LD020726 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Havana December 2 TASS -- According to reports reaching here, American placeman Duarte, planted in El Salvador's presidential chair by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, has rejected the realistic and fair proposals of the patriotic forces for normalising the situation in that Central American country. Ways toward resolving the crisis in El Salvador were proposed on December 1 by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front in the course of the second meeting in Ayagualo township in El Salvador between representatives of these revolutionary organisations and the puppet regime.

As the local observers stress, Duarte's stubborn reluctance to take steps for reaching peace in his country will lead to a further polarisation of the forces and loss of life in the course of the civil war. This, in their opinion, will only suit the book of the United States, which is doing its outmost to keep in power in El Salvador the regime pursuing the policy of rabid anti-communism.

U.S. PREPARING 'SHAM' ELECTIONS IN GRENADA

LD021653 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent I. Ignatyev reports:

The United States is making preparations for sham "general elections" on Grenada, occupied by the U.S. Army. Washington plans that they will give "legitimacy" to the puppet regime installed by U.S. armed force.

On the eve of the "elections", scheduled for December 3, cash contributions from the U.S. have grown considerably. They are routed through front organizations to the reactionary and pro-U.S. grouping calling itself the Grenada National Party, led by Herbert Blaize. According to the CBS T.V. Company, he has been handpicked by Washington to become the prime minister. A spokesman for the Department of State who is "familiar with Grenadian politics" told THE WASHINGTON POST that the U.S. Administration hoped for the electoral victory of the National Party.

The fund-raising campaign in the USA for the benefit of that grouping is supervised by Morton Blackwell, a former special assistant to the President, and F. Nikolaides, a former senior employess of the Voice of America radio station. The latter recently wrote to several hundred U.S. right-wing leaders, stressing that those "elections" were to round off the job done by the U.S. Marines and Rangers on Grenada.

But the White House's efforts to swing the "elections" on Grenada are not limited to financing. Special "political coordinators" have been sent from the USA to the island to help the National Party secure votes, as THE WASHINGTON POST points out.

The feverish efforts made by the White House to secure "victory" for its stooges on Grenada testify not only to Washington's fears of some "unexpected" results. They also illustrate the failure of all the attempts of Washington to crush opposition by terror and repression and to break the will of the Grenadian people for independence and freedom.

URUGUAY'S SANGUINETTI DISCUSSES USSR TIES

PM301241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "J.M. Sanguinetti's Statement"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Nov -- Julio Maria Sanguinetti, Uruguayan president-elect, has come out in favor of expanding economic relations with the USSR. In an interview for the newspaper EL TIEMPO ARGENTINO, published here, he also came out in favor of normalizing diplomatic relations between Uruguay and socialist Cuba, stressing that this would be a positive step.

Julio Maria Sanguinetti, who will take office as head of state on 1 March 1985, stated the Uruguay will pursue an independent foreign policy course, placing the emphasis on strengthening ties with Latin American countries. He came out for the restoration of Argentina's right to sovereignty over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, and also expressed support for the process of peaceful settlement of the Central American crisis in accordance with the proposals put forward by Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia, and Panama -- the members of the Contadora Group.

CHERNENKO SIGNS APPROVAL OF 1983 BUDGET REPORT

PM030917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 84 First Edition p 2

[Text] USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution on the Approval of the Report on the Implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1983.

The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

To approve the report on the implementation of the USSR state budget for 1983 for revenue at a total of R357,919,126,000 and expenditure at a total of R354,264,950,000 with renenue exceeding expenditure by a sum of R3,654,176,000.

K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow, Kremlin, 28 Nov 1984

MENTESHASHVILI REPORTS ON SUPREME SOVIET DECREES

PM021955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Report delivered by T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at 28 November afternoon joint session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities: "On Approving the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees"]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! A little over 7 months have passed since the first session of the country's highest organ of state power, when the USSR Supreme Soviet of the new, 11th convocation and the organs formed by it began fulfilling their constitutional duties. During this time the Supreme Soviet Presidium, realizing the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has directed its efforts toward implementing the party's economic and social policy and strengthening discipline and legality. In foreign policy activity the CPSU's line of preserving and strengthening peace and averting the threat of nuclear war has been pursued consistently.

During this time there have been 5 Presidium sessions and 14 joint sessions of the standing commissions. Great preparatory work was done on the drafts of the state plan and budget for 1985, which have just been approved unanimously by the session. The country is entering the concluding year of the 5-year plan with the broad action program contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches at the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the recent Politburo session. Soviet people voice their firm determination to devote all their strength, experience, knowledge, and their soul's ardor to the cause of their beloved motherland's further burgeoning and to strengthening its defense capability.

Since its prveious session the Presidium has adopted a number of decrees on various questions of state and public life which, in accordance with the USSR Constitution, are submitted for the Supreme Soviet's approval. Allow me to report briefly on them.

The preparations in our country for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patrioitc War are filled with profound patriotic meaning and special warmth. Among many other measures, it is planned to further improve living conditions for war veterans and families of dead servicemen.

The decrees of 13 August establish a number of additional benefits for them. In particular, pensions are being increased for invalids for the first and second groups and also for servicemen's families on account of the loss of the breadwinner. Heroes of the Soviet Union and holders of the three classes of the Order of Glory are exempted from paying all kinds of taxes.

We all celebrated Knowledge Day with special enthusiasm for the first time this year. This nationwide festival has been proclaimed by a corresponding Presidium decree, which also has to be approved by the Supreme Soviet.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium decree of 26 November of this year is designed to serve the noble aim of conserving nature in the Far North. It will promote the further conservation and systematic study of unique natural complexes and help to ensure the very best living conditions for the population of those regions. An additional system of reserves is being set up there, and restrictions are being imposed on aerial flights and voyages by sea-going ships in places where animals congregate. Special nature conservation requirements are being imposed on geological prospecting, construction, and other work.

Implementing the party and state line of further strengthening discipline and organization, the Presidium has adopted a number of decrees on enhancing responsibility for the fulfillment of Soviet laws. Administrative responsibility for the fulfillment of Soviet laws. Administrative responsibility has been established, for example, for the violation of regulations governing product standardization and quality and for nonobservance of regulations governing the safe conduct of work on nuclear power projects.

For the purpose of strengthening the protection of socialist property the decree of 19 June 1984 endows militarized guard workers with additional rights in preventing violations of the law.

Certain other decrees aimed at further improving Soviet legislation have been adopted, and you have the texts of them. USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees on official transfers of individual members of the USSR Council of Ministers are also submitted for your approval.

As you know, on 27 September 1984 the Presidium appointed Comrade Yakov Petrovich Ryabov as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. During the elapsed period Comrade Lev Borisovich Vasilyev has been appointed USSR minister of machine building for light and food industry and household appliances, and Comrade Mikhail Alekseyevich Sergeychik has been appointed to the post of chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The drafts of USSR laws and Supreme Soviet resolutions on approval of the corresponding decrees have been submitted to you, comrade deputies. The Supreme Soviet Presidium asks for them to be examined and adopted. (applause)

MINISTER SHAMSHIN SPEECH AT 27 NOV SESSION

PM301655 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Abbreviated version of speech delivered by Deputy V.A. Shamshin of the Yakutsk City Electoral Okrug, Yakutsk ASSR (USSR minister of communications) at 27 November evening session of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The sector's working people are working with a sense of high responsibility to the party and people on the further development of communications facilities.

They are working in order to secure the fuller and better quality satisfaction of the requirements of the country's national economy and population for communications services and to improve the technical base of mass propaganda media like radio broadcasting, and television, and the dissemination of the press.

The speech delivered by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session defining the key problems of our state's economy at the present stage was a powerful new impetus to the improvement of the work of all echelons of the sector.

The results of the sector's work during the current 5-year plan make it possible to report to the USSR Supreme Soviet that the plan targets for 1984 and the 5-year plan as a whole defined by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress will be fulfilled and for a number of very important indicators will be overfulfilled. Thus, over the 5-year period, intercity telephone channels will increase 80 percent and the number of the population's privately installed telephones will increase 40 percent. The targets for the automation of the intercity telephone network and the development of the subscriber telegraph network are being fulfilled ahead of schedule.

Work is being completed ahead of schedule on the organization of the transmission of newspaper pages by the phototelegraphic method by ground and space communications channels to printing centers a long way from central and republican publishing houses. Special attention is being paid to the development of the rural telephone network.

Communications workers have also made a definite contribution to the development of the Baykal-Amur Railroad zone, commissioning a powerful radiorelay communications line all along the mainline railroad in 1981. As a result, the inhabitants of these regions and the mainline's heroic builders have received reliable telephone and telegraph communications and already have television reception.

The work on the accelerated development and improvement of television broadcasting is in specific response to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. Right now reception of Central Television's first channel is ensured on a territory on which over 90 percent of the population lives. Five-zone broadcasting of Central Television's second channel, taking into account local time zones, has been introduced 6 months ahead of schedule.

In resolving the tasks set before the sector, questions of its economy have been and are in the forefront. Thanks to the purposeful work of the communications enterprises' labor collectives and the nearly 2-million-strong army of communications workers, the 5-year target for labor productivity growth set for the sector will be fulfilled by the 40th anniversary of the victory.

An important economic experiment has been underway since 1983 in the Belorussian and Latvian Ministries of Communications to intensify production and steadily fulfill the constantly growing plan targets. The experiment is aimed at improving the impact of economic levers on the work of communications enterprises and at increasing their initiative and autonomy.

Work for over a year under the conditions of the economic experiment is producing good results and ensuring the acceleration of the growth rates of the main economic indicators. On the basis of this experience, proposals have been prepared for developing and intensifying a number of provisions of the experiment in order to expand still further the rights of enterprises and ministries and to enhance their responsibility for the end results of production and financial activity.

The speaker then dwelled on the problems of the sector's further scientific and technical progress. Today we can already speak of the imminent satisfaction of our society's rational requirement for mail and telegraph communications services, radio broadcasting, and press distribution, and in these subsectors the main avenue of work is the further improvement of the quality of services.

The country's accelerated provision with telephones demands that there be a rapid 50-100 percent increase in the capacity of the sector's construction organizations. We are prepared to do this and we ask the USSR Gosplan to help us in supplying them with construction equipment and mechanisms.

Our subcontractors and suppliers of communications equipment and cable -- the Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, and others -- must also make considerable efforts.

The country's communications workers see their patriotic duty in fulfilling the set tasks. An inexhaustible reserve for our progress lies in people's initiative, in the ventures of the labor collectives, and in work with cadres. We have skilled, inquisitive, questing workers.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet that the sector's workers will work creatively with even greater persistence in the field of the further development of all types of communications and will complete the 5-year plan worthily and greet our party's 27th congress with new labor achievements. (applause)

USTINOV REPORTEDLY RECOVERING FROM ILLNESS

LD030033 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2202 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 2 Dec (TANJUG) -- The session of the Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Defense Ministers, due to begin in Budapest tomorrow, will be held without Soviet defense minister, Marshal Ustinov. Instead of him, the Soviet delegation, which left for the Hungarian capital today, is led by S. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Staff.

It has been learned unofficially that Marshal Ustinov is still recovering from the illness which prevented him from attending both the formal ceremony in connection with the 67th anniversary of the October Revolution on 7 November and the military parade in Red Square the following day. Although it had been officially announced that he would review the parade, that role was taken for him by Marshal Sokolov, USSR first deputy minister of defense.

Ustinov's last public appearance was on 26 September this year when, on behalf of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, he presented the third Order of Lenin to K. Chernenko, the Soviet leader.

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSIONS

PM031305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Cooperation for the Sake of Peace, Indenendence, and Social Progress: Joint Session of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities"]

[Text] A joint session of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Kremlin on 29 November. Certain topical questions of further improving the Soviet Union's economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the liberated countries were examined.

Taking part in the session were M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission; V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and M.V. Zimyanin and K.V. Rusakov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

The session was attended by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union: A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

The session was conducted by M.S. Gorbachev. In his introductory address he noted that the scale of the USSR's economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the former colonial and dependent countries is widening from year to year, its avenues are becoming more diverse, and its forms are being improved. The objective basis of these relations remains unchanged -- the common vital interests of socialism and the national liberation movement in the struggle for peace, the peoples' independence, and social progress.

At the Kremlin reception in honor of the participants in the CEMA economic summit conference, K.U. Chernenko stressed that socialism is the natural ally of all those who struggle for the elimination of discrimination and the exclusion of any kind of exploitation from international economic relations and against the use of economic levers as a means of political pressure and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. The Soviet Union actively uses the granting of credit as an effective economic instrument in the development of equal cooperation with the liberated countries. This cooperation is a ramified system covering the implementation of geological and prospecting operations, the design, construction, and modernization of industrial enterprises and other projects, the installation and adjusting of equipment supplied, and the training of skilled technical, administrative, and scientific cadres in key sectors of those countries' national economies. All this helps to create and strengthen the material and technical base of the young states and promotes their attainment of greater independence and autonomy.

At the same time, M.S. Gorbachev noted, there certainly exist considerable opportunities for further improving our economic cooperation with the liberated countries. That is why this question has been submitted for examination by the commissions.

Reports on the question under discussion were delivered by M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance; and N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade. S.V. Chervonenko, member of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, who spoke at the session on behalf of the deputies' preparatory group, noted that the Soviet Union is currently engaged in economic and technical cooperation with more than 70 liberated countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

RSFSR GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM VIEWS ECONOMIC ISSUES

PM301105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A regular session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has been held to examine the first results of the economic experiment being conducted in a number of RSFSR oblasts and autonomous republics to broaden the economic indepencence and enhance the interest of consumer services production associations and enterprises in more fully satisfying the population's needs for services and improving their quality.

The Presidium also discussed reports by the Buryat ASSR Council of Ministers and Irkutsk Oblispolkom on progress in fulfilling party and government resolutions on measures to further ensure the protection and rational utilization of the natural riches of the Lake Baykal basin.

Certain other questions connected with wintering livestock in an organized manner and increasing production and purchases of livestock products were also examined. The Presidium adopted corresponding decisions on the questions discussed.

ARMENIAN SSR MARKS 67TH ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

GF021041 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 7 Nov 84 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] By taking as a guide the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the party's Central Committee plenums following the congress, and the instructions in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, the republic's workers are successfully fulfilling the party's targets.

They are full of determiation to achieve the high targets of the current year and the entire 5-year plan period. Their endeavors were once again expressed at the ceremony dedicated to the 67th anniversary of the Great October held on 6 November in A. Spandaryan State Academy Hall.

The session was attended by prominent production workers, veterans of party, war, and work, scientific and cultural workers, Soviet Army soldiers, party and soviet workers, and representatives of public organizations.

In the presidium were Comrades K.S. Demirchyan, B.Y. Sarkisov, K.L. Dallakhyan, G.G. Gambaryan, L.N. Nersesyan, S.M. Petrosyan, G.M. Voskanyan, A.O. Topuzyan, M.G. Arutyunyan, G.A. Martirosyan, M.A. Yusbashyan, L.G. Saakyan, and M.B. Kolesnikov; G.M. Bagdasaryan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.M. Jirakosyan and V.M. Movsesyan, first deputy chairmen of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; and R.A. Arzumanyan, Y.Y. Khodzhamiryan, G.A. Ayrapetyan, and G.S. Sagoyan, deputy chairmen of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers.

The ceremony was opened by L.N. Nersesyan, member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of the Yerevan Gorkom.

M. Muradyan, candidate member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Yerevan City People's Deputies Ispolkom, delivered a speech dedicated to the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

M. Muradyan said: "The October revolution was the answer to the most ardent issues of history and modernization; it mobilized not only the workers of Russia but the multi-million working masses of the whole world. It was an example to the world for the radical solution of socialist justice problems. Thanks to the October victory the entire network of international relations changed and the positions of international imperialism weakened. The October Revolution showed the way to suspend war, the biggest characteristic evil of imperialism, and showed the path for the peaceful coexistence of countries.

"The greatest achievement of the October Revolution was the solution of the most painful problem of human history, the liberation of all the nations and nationalities of our country. For the first time the peoples had the right to self-determination."

Talking about the achievements of Soviet Armenia's workers in the past years, Comrade M. Muradyan noted that the new history of the Armenian people began with the Great October. He said: "The October became an anchor for deliverance and the dawn of their new life. As a counterbalance to the centuries of horror, massacres, and sufferings, a historic change took place in the lives of the Armenian people, from poverty and physical annihilation toward national and social rebirth, and from national insults and anarchy toward peoples' friendship and Soviet rule. By the establishment of Soviet rule the Armenians' centuries-old dream for freedom, sovereignty, and fraternity was realized. Soviet Armenia was reborn and stood on the path of realizing the great Leninist plan for socialist construction, thanks to the October Revolution.

"In comparison with 1940, 1983 industry output volume in the republic grew 53 times and the means of production in manufacturing by nearly 80 times."

The energy industry has reached such a development standard. The per capita energy production is 8.4 times more than in Iran, 8.7 times more than in Turkey, and 2.3 times more than the average world level. Armenia exports 200 brands of products to around 80 countries. Great changes have also been made in the republic's agriculture. The social face of the Armenian villages has completely changed and the people are living a prosperous life.

"The end of 1984 is approaching. The republic's labor collectives, under the leadership of the party organizations, ensured the successful fulfillment of the economic and social development plans of the past period of the 5-year plan as well as those of the past 9 months of this year. Output sales plan has been fulfilled by 102.3 percent and approximately R337 million worth of products over the same period of 1983 were produced. Our main task is the 103 percent fulfillment of the plan targets in 1984 and thus to create a basis for the realization of the entire 5-year plan.

"The CPSU Central Committee decision deeply analyzed the public, political, and economic life of our republic and defined the main directions for our future tasks. The activities of the Armenian Communist Party and those of the party organizations toward the improvement of ideological and mass-political works has been highly appreciated. The healthy moral and political atmosphere in our republic, which has been achieved by the constant activities of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and all the party circles, has been appreciated. Our duty is to constantly fulfill the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee decision before the republic's party organizations and all the workers through the daily conscientious and organized work and to welcome the 27th CPSU Congress with worthwhile achievements."

NEW UZBEK COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

WA281400 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 20 November carries on page 1 a 70-word decree of the Presidium of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet, dated 19 November 84, announcing the appointment of Gayrat Khamidullayevich Kadyrov to the post of chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers. Previously, Kadyrov had occupied the posts of chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Energy Commission and chief of the Uzbek Central Committee Department of Heavy Industry and Machine Building. Page 4 of the same issue of PRAVDA VOSTOKA carries under the rubric of "Chronicle" a 40-word report stating that Narmakhonmadi Dzhurayevich Khudayberdyyev has been relieved of his duties as chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers in connection with his retirement.

NEW UZBEK COMMITTEE FOR POULTRY INDUSTRY FORMED

WA030700 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 21 November carries on on page 1 a 100-word decree of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing the formation of a new union republic "State Committee of the Uzbek SSR for the Poultry Industry [komitet po promyshlennomu ptitsevodstvu, or "Goskomptitseprom UzSSR"] on the basis of the Uzbek Council of Ministers' republic industrial association of bird breeding "Uzptitseprom." The decree is signed by Chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet's Presidium A. Salimov and Secretary of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium G. Khaydarova, and dated 20 November 84.

Chairman Appointed

WA030700 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 21 November carries on page 1 an 80-word decree of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing appointment to the post of chairman of the Uzbek State Committee on the Poultry Industry of Boris Anatolevich Piskunov.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS USSR CONSTRUCTION MINISTER

PM300957 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Nov 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Construction Workers' High Responsibility; USSR Construction Minister G.A. Karavayev's Stay in Georgia"]

[Text] G.A. Karavayev, USSR minister of construction, has visisted the Georgian SSR. He visited the construction of new capacities for Rustavi's Azot and Khimvolokno Production Associations.

Meeting with the construction workers' collectives, Comrade G.A. Karavayev displayed interest in their working and daily living conditions, the progress in fulfilling measures to improve the standard of automation and mechanization of work, and the improvement of administration processes.

The USSR minister of construction held an expanded session of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Construction Collegium in which the leaders of the sector's construction industry trusts and enterprises took part.

G.A. Andronikashvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and I.A. Kharatishvili, Georgian SSR minister of construction, informed Comrade G.A. Karavayev of the progress in implementing the capital construction program in the republic, including in the agro-industrial complex. The ministry's work was assessed and there was a discussion of its tasks to successfully complete the plan of the 4th year of the 5-year plan and to prepare for work in 1985 in light of the demands made in the speech delivered at the Politburo session by Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

Comrade G.A. Karavayev, noting the positive advances in the Georgian construction workers' work, pointed to individual shortcomings and made a number of recommendations.

Accompanying Comrade G.A. Karavayev were D.L. Kargvelishvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers: Yu.I. Kedishvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; and K.S. Kochanov, USSR deputy minister of installation and special construction work.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, met with G.A. Karaveyev, USSR minister of construction. The talk which took place touched on topical tasks of capital construction, and there was a discussion of the prospects for further improvement of the sector's work.

Visits Famous Georgian Poet

PM301437 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Nov 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "On Poet's Birthday"]

[Text] Irakliy Abashidze is 75 years old. On this notable date it is appropriate to recall the old and yet eternally youthful fact that is a poet is reborn every time his talent in words strikes the miraculous spark which sets alight readers' minds and hearts. In that sense every great poet is always young. The youth of Irakliy Abashidze lies in the countless multiplicity of these moments, and his jubilee date is a crossing point from which the star-strewn paths of his peotry are opened up to us all.

On 23 November E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, visited Hero of the Soviet Union, Shota Rustaveli and J. Nehru Prize winner, and poet-academician Irakliy Abashidze, and warmly congratulated the master on his birthday.

"As a man with a generous, fine soul, a poet and thinker and tireless public figure," he stressed, "by your creation you are making a tremendous contribution to the spiritual formation of today's man. The poet's lyre asserts the ideals of the party and people."

Irakliy Abashidze's life-asserting poetry has written a notable page in multinational Soviet literature and has brought him nationwide recognition. The poet's verses, which move readers' minds and hearts and win them over by their subtle lyricism and profound understanding of their heroes' spiritual world, by their philosophical content and civic passion, are essential to socialist culture, whose lofty ideals inspire the creation of a great artist and citizen who has made an enormous contribution to the consolidation of the friendship of the peoples and the mutual enrichment of fraternal Soviet literatures.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze expressed profound thanks to the worthy continuer of the glorious traditions of the trailblazers of Soviet literature for his fruitful creative and public activity and wished him new creative successes and long years of life, good health, and great personal happiness.

Irakliy Abashidze cordially thanked E.A. Shevardnadze for his high assessment of his work and for the party's enormous concern for Georgian Soviet culture.

"This assessment encourages and inspires me," the poet-academician said.

G.N. Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, also congratulated Irakliy Abashidze on his birthday.

TV SHOWS COURT CASES INVOLVING THEFT, NEGLIGENCE

LD010235 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1515 GMT on 30 November carries a 20-minute program in the "Man and the Law" series presented by Professor Mikhail Matveyevich Babayev, doctor of juridical sciences.

The program opens with a brief clip of a sentencing scene in court, and then Professor Babayev talks about the importance of observing the letter of the law. Babayev introduces a sequence shot at a plenum of the USSR Supreme Court held from 12 to 15 November 1984, at which Vladimir Ivanovich Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, makes remarks about the importance of ensuring fulfillment of the Food Program. He talks about the need for measures against misappropriation and waste of grain and feed.

Babayev returns to introduce a sequence during a case heard by an itinerant session of Sevskiy Rayon Court, Bryansk Oblast. It shows defendants Simutin and Shirokov, accused of stealing 1,380 kg of rye while in an inebriated state, undergoing questioning in the courtroom. Simutin gets 3 years' deprivation of freedom, with confiscation of one-third of his property, the sentence to be served in a harsh-regime labor colony. Shirokov, deemed less guilty than the ringleader Simutin, gets the same, but at a general-regime labor colony.

Babayev resumes speaking to express his moral distaste for the facts of the case and chides the farm management for lack of supervision.

This is followed by a sequence filmed in an oblast court, not further identified, where A.A. Bondarev, former chief of a pig complex, and A.N. Korotchikov, chief kolkhoz livestock expert, are facing charges arising from a fall in the number of pigs because of their alleged negligence. Bondarev is fined R1,500 and Korotchikov R500, with a state tax of 30 rubles 10 kopecks and 10 rubles respectively, the fine to be paid to the kolkhoz in question by way of compensation. Minor figures in the case are also fined.

Babayev comments on the case and introduces another clip from the USSR Supreme Court plenum, showing Viktor Vasilyevich Naydenov, USSR deputy prosecutor general, talking about the responsibility of managers in strengthening discipline.

USSR Supreme Court Collegium Chairmen Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Filatov and Vasiliy Ivanovich Zamyatin are then shown being interviewed on the upshot of the Supreme Court plenum.

AFP: SOVIET DEFECTOR REPORTEDLY ON WAY TO U.S.

NC301806 Paris AFP in English 1757 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Rome, Nov 30 (AFP) -- A Soviet defector, whose dramatic escape to South Korea left four soldiers dead in the Korean demilitarized zone last Friday, arrived here today on his way to the United States, informed sources said.

Vasiliy Matuzok, who fled while working as a 22-year-old trainee at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, North Korea, will stay here in transit until Wednesday. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees here will look after Mr. Matuzok here, the sources said. He is expected to stay in a flat run by the high commissioner here.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS HURRICANE IN MURMANSK

PM301602 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Hurricane in Murmansk"]

[Text] Murmansk, 29 Nov -- A fierce storm descended on the Kola Peninsula last night. Even in central Murmansk, closed in on all sides by hills, the wind sometimes swept passers-by off their feet and halted passenger vehicles. In the east of the oblast and on the coast of the Sea of Barents a veritable hurricane raged.

The northerners met the onslaught of the elements bravely. As soon as local radio, telephone, and telegraph had broadcast the storm warning, specially created staffs to combat the elements began to operate at all enterprises and construction sites. Work stopped at ports and construction sites, emergency teams of power and rail workers were put on alert, and control over traffic on roads was stepped up. The prompt measures helped to avoid serious consequences from the hurricane. The metallurgical and mining enterprises and ship repair plants are working rhythmically. The normal operation of transport has been ensured.

A TASS correspondent was told at the Murmansk hydrometeorological center that the heavy storm in the city and the hurricane in some parts of the peninsula were caused by a collision between a cyclone moving rapidly from the Atlantic and an anticyclone advancing on the mainland from the northeast. Today the wind in Murmansk has begun to die down.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR NEXT YEAR

PM301621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Final Year of the 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Following the march of time, our country will in a month's time be entering the last, concluding year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the year of active preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. Soviet people are working persistently to successfully complete this year's plan and do firm groundwork for a confident start for next year. The mass socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 40th anniversary of the Great Patriotic War victory and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement is spreading.

The plans for our economic development next year and in the long term were recently examined in detail at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session. The day before yesterday the 2d session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, finished its work, after unanimously approving the USSR Law on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the USSR Law on the country's State Budget for 1985.

"The task of organizing efficient, purposeful work to implement all that is planned now comes to the fore," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session. "This is how things stand: The plan must be fulfilled unconditionally, and where possible and necessary, overfulfilled."

Targets for the final year of the 5-year plan are based on firm economic foundations. By the end of this year the total volume of fixed production capital will amount to about R1.5 trillion. That is a huge potential. Our economy has begun to develop more dynamically; the last 2 years have been marked by positive developments in the work of virtually all sectors of the national economy. The rate of growth of social production has increased, its qualitative indicators have improved, and, on this basis, a further improvement in the Soviet people's living standard has been achieved.

Our party now sets the task of not only consolidating, but augmenting the positive developments in the economy. Intensive but realistic plans have been approved for 1985. Growth rates in the most important economic indicators have been set higher than the average for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan. The national income used for consumption and accumulation will increase by 3.5 percent. Industrial production will increase by 3.9 percent, with a 4 percent increase in the B group. Output from a machine building and metal working will increase by 6.5 percent during the year, which will make it possible to speed up the retooling of all sectors.

The final year of the 5-year plan will sum up the results of Soviet's people's creative labor in implementing the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress. We have reason to be proud. This applies above all to the social section of the state plan -- the growth in social consumption funds and the construction of apartment blocks, schools, and hospitals, general clinics, kindergartens, and creches. In 1985 the population's real income will increase by 3.3 percent, which is substantially more than the average for the previous 4 years.

In the course of the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets, a number of shortcomings in our economic work have also emerged. Targets for introducing new machinery and technology into production are not being completely fulfilled. Many enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes and still working below their potential and failing to fulfill plans and socialist pledges.

In a number of sectors fuel, energy, and construction materials are used uneconomically. This year there has been considerable overexpenditure of these resources by the power workers, coal workers, and workers at enterprises producing fertilizers and pulp and paper products. Poor use is made of the tremendous resources of secondary raw materials. By no means all sectors successfully fulfill plans for the full range of products set, although they produce plenty of above-plan output which nobody has ordered. Justified complaints are made by purchasers about the quality of many goods for the people. Plans for the commissioning of important projects scheduled for completion and the modernization of existing capacities are disrupted.

One of the main reasons for the shortcomings and omissions is that certain economic leaders tend to display complacency and self-satisfaction, and some people, after achieving initial successes, are not above slackening the intensity of work. This has a negative effect on the level of labor and plan discipline and lessens people's sense of responsibility for the cause. The task today is for those who still lag behind to catch up, without loitering; for those who are coping with the plan to catch up with the frontrunners; and for those in the forefront not to slacken the pace.

An important feature of the new year's plan is the high rates of growth in indicators of the intensification of production, and above all the growth of labor productivity. Fuller use must be made of fixed capital at existing enterprises. After all, in a number of sectors the growth in output is taking place without an increase and even with a reduction in the number of jobs and the manpower available. The expansion of the large-scale experiment will help increase production efficiency.

Workers in the agro-industrial complex must work still more persistently to fulfill the Food Program. They should improve the utilization of land, water, machinery, fertilizers, and manpower, and sharply reduce losses of produce on the way from the field to the consumer.

As before, all our plans are centered on concern for man and his well-being. In response to the growing concern of the Communist Party and the state for the people's well-being, Soviet people strive to make the final year of the 5-year plan a year of shock labor, to work steadily and rapidly, and to manage the economy rationally and thriftily.

Success in fulfilling the plans depends directly on the initiative and activeness of millions of Soviet people. Party organizations must do everything possible to improve the standard of economic leadership and step up party political work among the masses. Every party organization is called upon to establish efficient monitoring of progress in the fulfillment of targets and pledges both for this year and for the final year of the 5-year plan. It is important to orient labor collectives toward the quest for new internal economic reserves so as to elaborate weighty counterplans and socialist pledges for next year.

Making the final year a shock year and working in a well organized, rational way means ensuring a major new step along the path of communist creation and further strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might.

POLITBURO APPROVES OIL EXTRACTION INITIATIVE

LD012241 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has approved the initiative of the Bashkirian and Tatar Party Obkoms concerning the Bashneft and Tatneft Associations, which are rendering assistance in increasing oil extraction in Tyumen Oblast.

PACIFIC AREA ROCKET LAUNCHES SCHEDULED 6-15 DEC

LD031027 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 3 Dec 84

["TASS announcement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- Over the period from December 6 to 15, carrier rockets will be launched in the Soviet Union into an area of the Pacific within a radius of 65 nautical miles with a centre at 15 degrees 12 minutes latitude North and 176 degrees 52 minutes longitude East.

TASS is authorised to state that to ensure safety the Government of the USSR requests the governments of other states using sea lanes and air routes in the Pacific, that they should instruct the authorities concerned that seagoing ships and planes should not enter that area and airspace over it daily from six a.m. to 19 hours of local time.

TV PROGRAM ON KGB BORDER TROOPS CONFERENCE

OW290945 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0040 GMT 25 Nov 84

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" Program]

[Excerpts] A conference of chiefs of political organs of border troops of the USSR KGB was held in Moscow on 15 November. It examined the question of strengthening the guidance by Komsomol organizations of border troops, in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on further improving party guidance of the Komsomol, and raising its role in the communist upbringing of youth, and the recommendations of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the presidium of the conference were Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Smolskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Army General Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; Army General Matrosov, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB and chief of USSR KGB border troops; leading officers of the USSR KGB and the Main and Political Directorates of border troops, political directorate of organs and internal troops of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, and chiefs of political organs of border troop detachments and units.

In his report Major General Ivanov, chief of the Political Directorate of Border Troops of the USSR KGB, said in particular:

[Begin Ivanov recording] Our conference, convened with the approval of the CPSU Central Committee on a decision of the USSR KGB leadership at such a scale and on such an issue, is being held for the first time. It concludes the intially necessary stage related to understanding the nature of the party's requirement on guidance by the Komsomol.

The broad composition of its participants permits, first of all, to analyze experience already acquired in this sphere and, second, to take into consideration proposals from the field [s mest], to determine ways and means for further elevation of the activity of all links in the party and Komsomol structure in realizing difficult, and, to a great extent, new tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Viktor Mikhaylovich Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR KGB, noted that border troops reliably defend the frontiers of our motherland and stop any attempts by hostile spies and agents to penetrate into our territory.

The political and moral condition of Komsomol members and youth in the troops is beyond doubt. The personnel, closely united around the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, without division support the internal and foreign policies of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

Border guards are proud that Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, served on the border, and that his party biography begins precisely from a frontier post. [applause] [end recording]

The meeting was addressed by Army General Tsinev. In the message of greeting to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the meeting's participants assured them that the political organs of border troops will continue to firmly and consistently implement the party's policy and devote all their energy, knowledge, and experience to the noble cause of guarding and defending the state border of the USSR.

DOCUMENTARY MARKS S.E. BORDER TROOPS ANNIVERSARY

LD301559 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- A new documentary called "A Frontier Post of Youth" which had its first public screening in Moscow today highlights the heroic path traversed by the Red-Bannered frontier-guard detachment standing guard over the USSR's south-eastern borders.

Many generations of frontier-guards have served in the detachment which marked its 60th anniversary this year. It is there that Konstantin Chernenko did his active military service in the early 1930's. It is there that he was admitted to the CPSU and elected secretary of a party organization. Since then, party work has become his calling for all his life.

Konstantin Chernenko's comrades-in-arms from the detachment recall in the film the years of their joint service with him. They speak about the courage and fortitude the young soldier displayed in fighting enemies of Soviet power and about the high prestige and respect he enjoyed among his fellow frontier-guards.

The documentary shows today's life of the detachment members who carry on and multiply the glorious traditions of the border troops of the 1930's. In connection with the detachment's 60th anniversary, Konstantin Chernenko sent its officers and men a congratulatory telegram. The frontier-guards expressed heartfelt gratitude to the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state for his high appraisal of their military work.

The film was made by "Kazakhfilm" studios based in Alma-Ata, capital of the Soviet Central Asian republic of Kazakhstan.